DAILY REPORT

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 072

11 April 1980

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GDR DELEGATION HEAD DISCUSSES VIENNA MBFR TALKS

LD110414 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The 20th round of negotiations over mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe ended shortly before Easter in Vienna. When it ended, Dr Heinz (?Toth) talked to Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation to the Vienna talks: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Ambassador, what characterized this round of talks?

[Answer] The 20th round took place in exceptionally complicated international circumstances. These circumstances are a direct consequence of the sharp policy of confrontation now being pursued by influential forces in the main Western countries and the NATO bloc. These forces have nothing in common with political and military detente. The aggravated international situation also had an effect on the progress of the Vienna talks. In this situation, the socialist states decided to exert even greater efforts in order to continue with the Vienna talks, in keeping with the mandate set down in 1973, with the aim of reaching agreements on effectively reducing the high level of military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. They called on the Western states participating in the talks to be productive and commence work on the text of an agreement.

The foundations for this are already contained in the significant concessionary proposals of the socialist countries. These have already enabled the two sides' views to come significantly closer. I would like especially to stress the fact that the socialist states have not only announced at the negotiating table their political desire for disarmament in central Europe, they have consistently implemented it by a unilateral withdrawal of Soviet troops and arms from the GDR. This action is a unique concession in the history of the West-East disarmament talks.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, despite all the efforts of the socialist countries, the talks have reached a deadlock. What are the causes for this?

[Answer] As you know, successful negotiations depend on all the parties' good will. And, in short, it is the NATO states which bear full responsibility for the continuing stagnation. There is every reason to directly link their destructive attitude with NATO's 1978 long-term plan and the Brussels missile decisions of December last year. These plans aim for NATO military supremacy in central Europe. In view of this, it is not surprising that there is no place for genuine disarmament initiatives. The NATO states have made proposals in Vienna whose intentions are immediately transparent to any objective observer. An attempt is being made to conceal from the public the West's reluctance to take effective disarmament measures. This explains, for example, why the FRG, with easily the biggest contingent of NATO troops in central Europe, is no longer prepared to take on joint obligations to reduce its troops, contrary to its former statements. The United States has withdrawn its former offer to decrease a number of nuclear weapons systems, including Pershing missile systems. At the same time, it has increased the number of U.S. troops in the FRG by more than 25,000. In practice, the latter destroys all that has been achieved regarding a rapprochement at the Vienna talks in the past 6 years or so. This is a futile approach and unacceptable to the socialist states.

[Question] Well, the 21st round will start in Vienna in May. What's going to happen now?

[Answer] There is only one answer to this. In Vienna, too, the socialist states will unswervingly and consistently continue their policy directed at detente and disarmament. They will do everything in their power to bring the talks into a constructive phase. But NATO must realize the serious nature of the situation and its responsibilities. It is high time for NATO to come to its political senses.

SLOVAK DAILY REVIEWS MBFR TALKS' 20TH ROUND

AU091233 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 9 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Oto Banik commentary: "Who Is Thwarting the Way to an Agreement; After the Conclusion of the 20th Round of the Vienna Disarmament Talks"]

[Text] The 20th round of the talks on reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe ended in Vienna at the end of last week. One could justly assume that a great deal of good work and an outline of promising results are hidden behind this figure. Deplorably, such assumptions and hopes are premature and must be approached in a strictly differentiated manner. The question of disarmament is currently in a critical situation at all international levels and forums. This also applies to the Vienna disarmament talks, which are attended by representatives of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states and which have been going on for more than 6 years.

If we consider the fact that central Europe is the region with the greatest concentration of armed forces and armament in the world and a region where the forces confronting each other are in permanent geographic contact, then the threat posed by such a situation and the necessity of stepped up efforts for its elimination come strikingly to the forefront. The results of the Vienna talks thus far are virtually nil. Where do the causes of such an unsatisfactory situation lie and who is it that is, in fact, thwarting the way to an agreeement? The socialist states have never ceased to strive for an effective agreement in Vienna, an agreement that would mitigate the danger of a war confrontion in central Europe, that would be just and that would fully consider the agreed principle that the security of neither of the two sides and of none of the participants in the talks will be disturbed. The constructive proposals of the Warsaw Pact states of 1978 and 1979, as well as the proposal put forward at the beginning of this year--the proposal to exchange current data on the numbers of troops in central Europe by 1 January 1980--are now on the negotiating table. However, there has been no response from the partners representing NATO. Neither have they assumed a constructive attitude to the proposals of last year and of the year before last, in which the socialist states met the West halfway on many fundamental questions. With their counterproposals, the Western states are not trying to draw the standpoints closer to each other, but to annul the hard-won results of the joint 6-year work of all 19 representatives of states particpating in the talks. The representatives of the NATO states are practically returning to the positions that were the West's point of departure when the talks opened in Vienna. To be more exact, they are again concentrating merely on a substantial reduction of Soviet troops--by 30,000 men--while, as far as their side is concerned, the reduction of U.S. troops should be only symbolic. As regards the troops of the FRG, Great Britain and other West European states, their numbers should not only not be reduced according to the so-called simplified Western scheme, but it should not even be maintained at the present level. The West also fails to take into consideration the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other armament from the GDR. Moreover, it would like to apply strict control measures also to the armed forces of socialist countries that are deployed far beyond the borders of central Europe.

Notwithstanding the exacerbated international situation and such unacceptable wishes of the representatives of the NATO countries and their continued course of feverish military preparations, at the 20th round of the Vienna talks that has just ended the socialist countries' delegations continued to assert concrete results, in an attempt to make the talks contribute to the relaxation of tension in Europe and the rest of the world. At a press conference held in Vienna at the close of the 20th round, its results were assessed by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Emil Kebiusek, on behalf of the socialist states. He stressed that the new Western proposals and the so-called reduction scheme contained in them are aimed at nothing except camouflaging the West's attempt to avoid the realization of important resolutions, preparatory consultations and unanimous views that have already been achieved at the Vienna talks. In these proposals the NATO states back off from a limitation of armament and reduction of members of the air force. Their new proposals of last December mean in practice that the USSR should reduce and limit the numbers of its troops while the Western states could, even after that, increase the number of their troops in the reduction area. However, that is an obvious violation of the objectives of the talks as agreed upon originally by the participating sides. The socialist states justly perceive a linkage between this radical change in the West's attitude and NATO's long-term programs aimed at a quantitative and qualitative reinforcement of its military potential in Europe. The West is simply continuing to strive in Vienna to gain unilateral advantages and to bring about a change in the existing approximate balance of military powers in central Europe in its favor. The recess in the Vienna talks will last until the middle of May. The socialist countries, and along with them the peace-loving forces in the West, hope that in the meantime the representatives of the NATO states will arrive at a more realistic assessment of the situation and will return to the conference table in Vienna with the appropriate willingness to achieve a desirable compromise.

CZECH DAILY HOPES FOR MBFR PROGRESS AT 21ST SESSION

AU101305 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Apr 80 p 2 AU

["KB" commentary: "An Attempt To Fall Back"]

[Excerpts] The 20th round in the saga of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, which have been going on for more than 6 years, ended in Vienna on Thursday. And whereas at the conclusion of several preceding rounds we have been able to say that despite the stagnation of the talks as regards specific results, the positions of the Western and Eastern participants were drawing closer together and that there was considerable hope of progress, this time we must unfortunately note exactly the opposite.

The West again totally, openly submitted proposals that were clearly aimed at achieving superiority, proposals whose objective is to gain advantages for NATO. And in so doing, the Western participants are returning to the original scheme that existed at the very beginning of the Vienna talks. In so doing, the West in fact made an attempt to annul everything positive that has been achieved in Vienna in almost 6 and a half years. It is logical that this is connected with NATO's long-range program, including the deployment of American nuclear warheads in Western Europe that was approved last year; and also with the current negative trends in international affairs as can be seen especially from the policy of the United States. The socialist countries realize all that. And, therefore, in Vienna they did not let themselves be provoked. On the contrary, in keeping with their permanent conviction and longstanding peace policy, they were striving to achieve a convergence of positions so that the Vienna talks would contribute to further detente in the world. In our view, there is still a chance of that happening, and with a bit of good will from all participants, it could even happen in the next round, which begins in Vienna in the middle of May.

SOVIET-AFGHANISTAN 'OCCUPATION' COMPARED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU100955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "Legalization of Aggression and Occupation"]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet recently ratified the Soviet-Afghan treaty on conditions for the temporary presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, which legalizes the latter's enslavement by foreign occupation troops and its total colonialization by the Soviet social-imperialists.

Through the treaty the new Kremlin czars are trying in vain to deceive international public opinion and freedom-loving peoples and seeking to justify their criminal actions as colonialists and imperialists through a supposedly bilateral agreement. But this action, cooked up in Moscow's diplomatic and military kitchen, only serves to unmask them as aggressors and occupiers, showing to the peoples of the world their true nature as imperialists and renegades. The "treaty" is a scandalous example of the cynicism and hypocrisy of the Soviet social-imperialists, another testimony that expansion, aggression, occupation and enslavement are the essence of their foreign policy. It represents a fait accompli, an action that has taken place after the dispatching of Soviet occupation troops to Afghanistan, a product of tanks and cannon diplomacy and constitutes an escalation of criminal Soviet activity in Afghanistan.

After occupying Afghanistan and placing it under their iron military heel, the social-imperialist aggressors are imposing the most barbarous measures to totally subjugate the Afghan people, killing men, women, old people and children, on the one hand while on the other they are striving to "calm" public opinion by stating that they have supposedly dispatched to Afghanistan only some limited contingents which will remain there only temporarily. They swear that they are doing it to aid and protect the Afghans. They go even further in their cynicism, pretending that they are not violating Afghanistan's sovereignty and that they are not interfering in its internal affairs. In furtherance of that policy, they are trying to legalize these criminal actions of theirs by means of the new treaty. Whatever their deceptions and justifications, they cannot conceal the serious crime that they are committing against the freedom, independence and national sovereignty of Afghanistan. It is well known that state borders symbolize the sovereignty and inviolability of a country. No one has the right to violate them, under any pretext whatsoever. No one has the right to interfere in the internal life of other peoples and nations. Only the people are omnipotent and have the right to make decisions on their own internal problems, without outside interference. But as far as the Soviet social-imperialists are concerned, the principles and norms of international justice are worth nothing. They have attributed to themselves the rights of masters, previously in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere, and now in Afghanistan. They have legalized such positions through treaties and agreements of various kinds whose nature is not bilateral as they pretend but constitute an imposition of their will and duties to be carried out by others.

This is also true of the new agreement that legalizes the total occupation and subordination of Afghanistan to the Soviet military command. The agreement is not bilateral but a Soviet action imposed by tanks and artillery. It was not concluded between equal partners and is not based on mutual understanding. It was signed under the shadow of the bayonets and tanks of the Soviet occupiers. There can be no equality between the occupier and the occupied, between the aggressor and its victim.

Through such agreements and treaties, the Soviet neocolonialists accord themselves the right to dispatch their troops whenever they may wish to do so to violate the borders and sovereignty of other countries, to remain there as long as they wish--forever in fact--and without any limitation in numbers and time.

The signature of some quisling under such agreements does not change their nature and essence. Twelve years have elapsed since Brezhnev and company dispatched their occupation forces to Czechoslovakia, supposedly temporarily. Nothing is being said currently about their withdrawal: On the contrary, they are daily strengthening the occupation of Czechoslovakia with more troops and armaments. The same thing is now being done in Afghanistan. The enslaving and neocolonialist clauses of the new agreements are nothing but a new rope around the necks of the Afghan people.

But neither through rifles, tanks, aircraft and napalm bombs nor through the imposition of agreements or demagogic propaganda can the Soviet social-imperialists subdue the struggle of the freedom-loving Afghan people. On the contrary, and this activity further exacerbates the irreconcilable contradictions between the Soviet occupiers and the freedom-loving Afghan people who are defending their freedom and independence, and the right to make their own decisions in their own country. The Afghan people have not accepted the aggression. They have not accepted the agreement imposed by the Soviet aggressors, nor have they accepted the treason of the Karmals and other quislings. The Afghan people have fallen victims to a perfidious and barbarous aggression but they have not been subdued and they have not laid down their weapons. On the contrary, the Afghan people are determined to fight until the Soviet social-imperialist aggressors have been expelled from their soil. Resistance in various forms is going on everywhere against the occupiers. The Afghan people are not alone in this struggle but enjoy the sympathy and support of freedom-loving peoples, of all honest, democratic and progressive people in the world. That is because the fascist aggression against Afghanistan is a challenge to all the peoples in the world who are condemning and unmasking the Soviet social-imperialists and are demanding that they should leave Afghanistan. No mask, no agreement of the type recently signed can erase the mark of shame branding the Soviet aggressors: No such agreement can justify or legalize their crimes.

In denouncing agreements of the type that the Soviet social-imperialists imposed on Czechoslovakia in 1968, Comrade Enver Hoxha wrote at the time: Through this treaty, the freedom, sovereignty and national dignity of the Czechoslovak people have been legally and finally buried. The entire spirit of the treaty, its aims and the manner of its implementation are similar to the kind of treaties through which Hitler imposed his new order on the European quislings; they are similar to the agreements between the present-day Hitlerites, the U.S. imperialists and their smaller partners.

These words are very topical. The tragedy of Czechoslovakia has been repeated in Afghanistan.

ATA CRITICIZES POLISH 'GRAVE ECONOMIC SITUATION'

AU051106 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU

["Poland Faced With a Grave Economic Situation"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 5 (ATA)--The admissions on the grave economic situation of the country are becoming ever more frequent in the Polish press and in the speeches of the Warsaw revisionist officials. The PAP agency reported that in a speech delivered before the Sejm, the chief of the Polish revisionists Gierek admitted among others that "under the present day economic circumstances it will be more difficult to achieve a further quantitative increase in the individual and social consumption". The premier, Babiuch, spoke with the same pessimistic tone, declaring that the Polish economy "is facing complicated problems".

But while they are forced to admit a reality which cannot be concealed, the Warsaw senior officials keep silent about the genuine causes of this situation which are in the [word indistinct] capitalist mode of production.

They do not mention also that in an attempt to come out of the mire of the crisis through the receival of credits by the Western governments and monopolies, the foreign debts have amounted to about 20 billion dollars. And this is a heavy burden for the country's economy. And lastly they do not dare mention that the economic difficulties of Poland are increasing as a result of the savage plunder and exploitation by the Soviet social imperialists. The only aim of the admission of the difficulties by the Polish revisionist chieftains is to "prepare" the broad working masses for fresh measures to be taken against their standard of living.

KOSOVO CULTURAL DELEGATIONS CONCLUDE VISIT

AU081514 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

["Delegations of Artistic Associations of Kosova Left Tirana"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 8 (ATA)--The delegation of Composers' Association of Kosova, the delegation of Artists' Association of Figurative Arts and the delegation of Artists' Association of Applied Arts who paid a visit at the invitation of the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania left Tirana.

The agreements and protocols on the activities that will be held in the field of music, figurative arts and applied arts between the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania and the artistic associations of Kosova for 1980-1981 period, were signed in Tirana.

The respective documents were signed by the chairman of the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania Dritero Agolli and the leaders of the delegations of the Composers' Association of Kosova Zeqirja Ballata, of Artists' Association of Figurative Arts Mustafa Ferizi and of Artists' Association of Applied Arts Agush Beqiri.

Present at the signing ceremony was also the vice-director of the 4th department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Muharrem Sena. Present was also the adviser of the embassy of the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia Spasoje Tunio.

The delegations of the artistic associations of Kosova were seen off by the secretary of the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania, Kujtim Buza.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT NUSHI'S GRAVE--On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Gogo Nushi's death, respects were paid to and wreaths laid at his grave on 9 April. The secretaries of the AWP Central Committee Comrades Ramiz Alia, Hekuran Isai and Simon Stefani laid a wreath on behalf of the AWP Central Committee. A wreath was also laid on behalf of Comrade Enver Hoxha. Rita Marko and Farije Salicaj laid a wreath on behalf of the Central Council of the Albanian trade unions. Wreaths were also laid by the family and relatives of Gogo Nushi and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU]

PUBLICATION HOXHA BOOK--The book "Enver Hoxha--Speeches, Talks and Articles, 1969-70" has recently been published in English and French. This book will be published soon also in Russian and Spanish. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU]

U.S. 'HOSTILE MOVES' AGAINST IRAN SCORED

AU102010 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

["Moves Threatening World Peace"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA observer D. Shishmanov)--The latest hostile move of the USA against Iran--the breaking of diplomatic relations and the political, trade and economic sanctions made public by President Carter--uses as an excuse the detaining of the U.S. hostages in Tehran.

This is precisely an excuse. The real reasons for the hysterical campaign launched against Iran and accompanied with threats of military intervention, are quite different. The USA has always had an excuse for its aggressive actions against other countries.

Who would believe anyway that, save the hostages, the United States would have been friendly to Iran after the anti-imperialist revolution in that country?

There are no American hostages in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, nevertheless, the United States is organizing aggressive action against that country outside and export of counterrevolution to it since the very first day of the Afghan revolution.

There were no American hostages in Vietnam either, but the United States found other excuses for the criminal war waged by them for long years against the Vietnamese people.

There were no American hostages in Kampuchea and Laos, nor are there any in the Latin American countries, but the USA interferes in the internal affairs of these countries trying to find justifications for this intervention.

The excuses serve to conceal the truth--the USA is interfering to preserve its positions of domination in the countries in which it has such, to protect the reactionary regimes supported by it. The USA interferes in the internal affairs and even engages in hostilities against the peoples who have won their independence, toppled the Washington puppet-rulers and refuse to remain subject of the U.S. dictatorship.

The moves against Iran prove the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and the policy of President Carter against the revolutionary changes in that country. Carter is not engaged because of the hostages, whose lives are endangered precisely by the new hostile move of Washington, but by something else--the Iranian people with their anti-imperialist revolution toppled the criminal regime of the shah and saved their country from being an American military base, a launching ground for aggression against the neighbouring countries and for control over the oilfields in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

The latest hostile move of the USA is combined with a brutal pressure on the U.S. allies and other countries to join the Carter-imposed sanctions against the Islamic Republic, to back the threats for military interference against that country. The USA with its misappropriated right to punish countries who do not follow its policy has made it clear that if the allies fail to join in the anti-Iranian action, there may be sanctions for them, too.

The U.S. hostile moves against Iran and its pressure on the allies and other countries to join in these moves are rife with great danger for peace not only in the Gulf area and the Middle East but in the whole world.

MLADENOV GIVES LUNCHEON FOR DEPARTING PERUVIAN ENVOY

AU101955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has received and hosted a luncheon for Jorge Perez Garrod, Peruvian ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's forthcoming final departure from the country.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ALGERIAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU101421 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 10 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the head of the delegation of the party Front for National Liberation of Algeria Ahmed ben Cherif, member of the Politburo of the party and chairman of the Supreme Council for Youth and Childhood, together with Mr Salim Saadi, member of the CC of the Front for National Liberation, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Algeria.

Mr Ahmed ben Cherif delivered to Mr Todor Zhivkov a verbal message from Mr Chadli Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front party and president of Algeria.

The Bulgarian leader and Mr Ahmed ben Cherif discussed matters of bilateral relations and international issues in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasized that there existed great possibilities for expanding cooperation between Bulgaria and Algeria in all spheres. He stressed that the stands of the two states on the main questions of international policy were identical or similar.

On his part Mr Ahmed ben Cherif confirmed Algeria's readiness to deepen bilateral cooperation. He expressed gratitude for the assistance rendered by Bulgaria in the struggle of the Algerian people for national independence.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

AU071900 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 7 (BTA)--The most popular public organization of Bulgaria--the Fatherland Front--and the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, signed a cooperation agreement for the 1980-1982 period here today.

The first document between the two fronts is an expression of their desire to establish closer contacts. It is in accordance with the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity and cooperation which have been established between the Bulgarian and the Kampuchean peoples.

The fields of cooperation were agreed upon between the delegation of the Central Committee of the Kampchean National United Front for National Salvation, which is here on a visit led by its chairman Zos Por, and a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

The organizations pregularly exchange information on their activity. It has been agreed to exchange delegations and working groups which will be studying the experience of [word indistinct] specific problems.

This morning the Kampuchean delegation was received by the BCP CC Secretary Dimitur Stanishev.

AFGHAN YOUTH DELEGATION ARRIVES 10 APRIL

AU102014 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA)--A delegation of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth, led by the first secretary of the organization, Mr Burhan Ghiassi, arrived here today.

A solidarity rally with the people and youth of Afghanistan was held here tonight. Mr Ghiassi spoke of the changes in Afghanistan after the April revolution and the attempts of the reactionary forces to stifle it. He underlined that the American imperialism, together with the Arab reactionary forces and the military of Pakistan, with the active help of Beijing hegemonists, has tried to crush the revolution using the "tool of CIA Hafizollah Amin". Dwelling on the artificially fanned out "Afghan issue", Mr Ghiassi underlined that the people of Afghanistan are advancing steadily along the road chosen by them and that no one will divert them from this road.

"The achievements of our revolution were saved thanks to the timely fraternal help of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries", said he.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV

AU100953 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

["In Friendly Atmosphere"--BTA headline]

[Text] Maputo, April 9 (BTA)--Mr Samora Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, received Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defense, who handed him over a message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP CC and State Council president of Bulgaria.

The meeting, which proceeded in friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mr Alberto Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of FRELIMO and minister of national defence of Mozambique.

The two ministers signed a cooperation agreement between the Bulgarian People's Army and the Armed Forces of the Liberation of Mozambique.

Minister Dzhurov returned home.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH DENMARK HELD IN COPENHAGEN

AU101929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2100 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Political consultations between the Bulgarian and Danish foreign ministries were held in Copenhagen on 9-10 April. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Danish delegation was led by Ole Bierring, deputy state secretary at the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Issues connected with strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world were discussed. Special attention was devoted to those problems and areas that are currently threatening world peace.

The Bulgarian side expressed concern with the attempts of certain Western circles to impose a course toward a nuclear arms race in Europe.

Views on expanding relations between Bulgaria and Denmark in the sphere of politics, economy and culture were also exchanged.

PRESS PRAISES ARMY ON DRAVA BATTLE ANNIVERSARY

AU101025 [Editorial Report AU] The Sofia daily NARODNA ARMIYA on 8 April 1980, carries a 1,400-word article on page 3, by Petur Petrov, colonel of the reserve, entitled "International Response to the Drava Heroism," devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Battle of Drava in World War II.

The article emphasizes the heroism and decisive contribution of the First Bulgarian Army under Lt Gen Vladimir Stoychev, which, alongside Soviet troops of the Third Ukrainian Front, vanquished the German troops on Yugoslav territory. Petur Petrov amply quotes from Western sources at the time of the Drava battle that cited the courage and efficiency of the Bulgarian troops. The article also quotes from Yugoslav sources: "The Yugoslav dailies BORBA, POLITIKA and 20 OCTOBER note in their lead articles the participation and contribution of Bulgaria to the war against fascist Germany. To put it more precisely, the Drava heroism was evaluated by Lt Col Pejovic, the representative of the the Yugoslav people's liberation troops, attached to the general staff of the First Bulgarian Army. He wrote as follows: "...When in March (1945) the German command made its last effort to destroy the 57th Soviet Army, the First Bulgarian Army and units of the Third Yugoslav Army fought on the territories around Balaton, Drava and the Danube, and together with fraternal neighboring armies won brilliant victories over the strong German divisions, that had the task of destroying the aforementioned armies by all means.

"The victories won at Drava (Sobolc), Drava (Cehi), and Drava (Polkonja), and the victories of the fraternal neighboring armies created the prerequisite for the opening of a great offensive which lasted through 9 May (1945)--the day of the surrender of the Hitlerite armed forces...Today, after the victory, the Bulgarian people are entitled to and must be proud of the First Bulgarian Army, which side by side with the Red (Soviet) Army and the Yugoslav Army, on the basis of the joint allied plans, worthily fulfilled the task entrusted to it....'"

After further describing various tributes and expressions of gratitude to the Bulgarian Army from Yugoslav and other allied countries' media, the article adds:

"Several years after the end of World War II, despite unmistakable expressions of aknowledgement, biased 'scholars' have appeared, who are falsifying and playing down--some of them even going to the extreme of denying--the victorious battles of the First Bulgarian Army in the Drava heroism, in March 1945. The facts, however, speak for themselves and no one is able to erase the just cause and the heroic deeds of the First Bulgarian Army soldiers from the eternal memory of the people."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DENMARK--The BCP delegation headed by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from Denmark last night. The delegation had attended the 26th Congress of the Danish Communist Party. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and by functionaries of the BCP Central Committee. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA: USSR DETERS U.S. INTERVENTION IN IRAN

AU1011152 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "Commentator's Opinion"]

[Text] Carter's sanctions against Iran have clearly and definitely confirmed that in U.S.-Iranian relations the whole hostage affair is actually only scenery on a stage on which a drama is taking place. Recently, the Tehran newspaper KAYHAN said about the two principals--Iran and the United States--and their roles that Iran finds itself "in a state of decisive war with U.S. imperialism." The causes of the war have to be sought in Iran's decades of subordination to imperialism, above all to U.S. imperialism. KAYHAN stresses that the black book of U.S. usurpation in Iran contains only evidence of robberies, murders, exploitation and cheating, and to this very day the United States is not willing to admit those facts.

It is precisely this that has been intensifying Iran's resolve to rid itself not only of inherited consequences, but also of the possible repetition of that period. The crystallization of determined views on the hostage issue in Iran is an instrument of pressure on those displaying the proclivity to achieve new forms of pro-Western orientation for the country and to cast doubt on its independence. Iran's supreme leadership, obviously knowingly, is steering the whole affair in that direction in order--with the help of Carter's nervous and almost hysterical reaction--to expose all forms of U.S. egoistic power policy vis-a-vis Iran and the entire Near and Middle East.

At the same time, in a U.S. presidential election year, Carter is trying to play the role of a "firm president" at home. He might possibly succeed at that in the eyes of many manipulated Americans, but less so in the eyes of the world. His sanctions are making the whole world uneasy, including his Western partners who are interested in normal contacts with Iran and who need crude oil from the Persian Gulf region. In this situation one is reminded of the following: Moscow's emphatic notice that the Soviet Union rejects any interference in Iran's internal affairs is still valid. To date, that position has been one of the most important reasons why the U.S. threat to militarily intervene in Iran has not materialized.

ARAB SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE CONDEMNS U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

AU0918301 Prague PRACE in Czech 8 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] The second session of the International Committee of Solidarity with the Arab People, especially the people of Palestine, ended on Saturday in the Prague Intercontinental Hotel with the adoption of a final document.

The final session, which was attended, among others, by WFTU General Secretary E. Pastorino and by chairman of the International Student Union M. Stepan, was chaired by U. Hamdi, secretary general of the permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress. [paragraph continues]

In his final statement he voiced appreciation for the successful results of the session, which assessed the Secretariat's activities since the world conference of solidarity with the Arab people which was held in Lisbon last November. The participants in the session also discussed questions connected with the preparation of the international conference of solidarity with the people of Lebanon, which will take place in Paris on 13-15 June, and assessed the possibilities for convening an Afro-Arab conference toward the end of this year.

The representatives of the International Committee of Solidarity with the Arab People, especially the people of Palestine, sent a letter to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim which stresses, among other things, that a just solution of the Palestinian problem can only be achieved when all legitimate demands of the Arab people of Palestine are met; that means when Israeli troops withdraw from all occupied territories and when the right to self-determination and to create one's own state is realized.

The final declaration condemns U.S. President J. Carter's Middle East policy, which escalates tension in the region and ignores the fundamental rights of the people of Palestine. The establishment of U.S. military bases in the Persian Gulf, in the Red Sea, in Oman, Somalia and Kenya is evidence of the United States' efforts to expand its power influence and increases the threat of the emergence of a new armed conflict. The declaration points out the danger ensuing from the continuing construction of Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab territories and from the Israeli support for the Lebanese separatists' Haddad in the south of Lebanon. Such policy of the Israeli leadership increases the tension in the Middle East. The participants in the session pointed out the fact that world imperialism is intensifying its offensive against the people of Palestine and their revolution, against Lebanon and Syria.

The International Committee of Solidarity with the Arab People, especially the people of Palestine, has, therefore, called on all democratic and progressive forces of the world to step up the struggle against the enemies of peace and progress and to organize new joint actions of all forces of peace.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ON VISIT TO INDIA

For Indian and other media coverage of Foreign Minister Chnoupek's 5-day visit to India, see the India section of the 11 April South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LENART, CPCZ DELEGATION TOUR PORTUGUESE RURAL TOWNS

ID102240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The CPCZ delegation, headed by Comrade Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, which is in Portugal at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, today visited agricultural areas near Lisbon. Our special reporter Frantisek Prachar has sent this report from Lisbon:

In the town of Santarem the Czechoslovak guests were greeted by members of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, including Comrade Raimundo Cabral, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee. In a cordial and frank discussion our comrades and the Portuguese comrades exchanged experiences of the work of party organizations, primarily in agricultural areas.

The Portuguese communists talked about the current difficulties which their party is attempting to resolve and briefed Comrade Lenart and his delegation on the successes which they have achieved. The CPCZ delegation was also welcomed today at the town hall in Alpiarca. The visitors acquainted themselves with local social housing, which because of a progressive set of officials of the town hall, is given primarily to local poor people and socially deprived strata of the population. The delegation also viewed new designs for apartments with interest.

The most interesting visit, and one which was most illustrative of modern Portugal, was the one they paid to a people's agricultural cooperative at Mouchao do Ingles. Comrade Lenart and the other members of our party delegation looked over the cooperative's equipment and acquainted themselves with its history and current tasks. This farm is in fact the first really popular agricultural enterprise in Portugal. It not only has a symbolic significance but also provides many jobs for the residents of the poverty-stricken Portuguese countryside. Comrade Lenart, in a friendly conversation with the farmers, expressed his evaluation of their achievements and wished them much success in the future and the will to accomplish the goals they have set. In the afternoon our party delegation returned to Lisbon. It will participate today in a large popular meeting in the Lisbon suburb of Barroso.

DAILY CITES GREEK COMMUNIST PRESS POLEMICS AGAINST L'UNITA

AU101220 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 8 April, on page 6, carries CTK dispatches from Stockholm, Athens, Copenhagen and Belgrade, totalling 450 words and entitled "Jointly for Strengthening Peace: RIZOSPASTIS: It Would Be Incorrect for Communists To Refuse To Cooperate on an International Scale and To Renounce Joint Actions," dealing with the coming Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for peace and disarmament. The 250-word Athens-datelined dispatch deals with the article recently published by the Greek Communist Party Central Committee's organ RIZOSPASTIS. Noting the satisfaction expressed by the newspaper over the coming meeting, the dispatch goes on to cite the newspaper's attitude as quoted in the headline and the paper's polemics against the PCI newspaper L'UNITA, which "divides communist parties into those that are in power and those that are not," and which, the dispatch cites the Greek paper as saying, "contributes neither to the international cooperation of communist parties on the basis of equal rights, nor to progress in the fight for peace." The paper then cites RIZOSPASTIS as stating: "It is also illogical to identify in any way the initiative of the French Communist Party and the PZPR for holding the Paris meeting with the 'idea of a uniform international organization' or a 'directing center.' Nothing like that is involved here, and everybody knows this. On the contrary, similar initiatives were undertaken in the recent past, and none of the parties insisted on the idea of a 'uniform directing center,' the organ of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee wrote." Attached to the above dispatches is one datelined in Belgrade; it factually reports on the decision of LCY Central Committee not to attend the Paris meeting announced by A. Grlickov in an interview with TANJUG.

JOINT ASSEMBLY ENDS 15TH SESSION; DRAFTS APPROVED

LD101828 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The 2-day 15th session of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Federal Assembly ended in Prague today.

At today's deliberations he deputies discussed and approved a government-proposed bill on institutions of higher learning and a government-proposed bill on economic relations with foreign countries. They also dealt with government-proposed drafts of several international agreements and conventions which were expounded by deputy Federal Premier Karol Laco.

The purpose of the multilateral proposal on the return of persons, sentenced to deprivation of freedom, to their resident state seeks to most effectively reeducate and rehabilitate criminal offenders. The draft corresponds to real needs and the qualitatively higher level of cooperation and relations between socialist countries in the legal sphere.

The next government-proposed draft presented in the Federal Assembly for approval was an agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Tunisian Republic on legal assistance in civil and criminal matters.

The next point on the agenda was a government-proposed draft submitting to the Federal Assembly texts of agreements and recommendations passed at the 63rd meeting of the International Labor Conference in Geneva, in 1977, along with the position of the federal government.

The deputies expressed unanimous approval on all government-proposed drafts. At the end of the meeting, the deputies heard a report on activities of the Federal Assembly Presidium, presidia and committees of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations.

NEW INFORMATION CENTER ON ECONOMIC MEASURES OPENED

AU091133 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 4 Apr 80 p 1 AU

["(VS)"-signed report: "Taking a Closer Look at the Set of Measures; Consultative Center of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee and Prague 1 District Committee Has Started Operations"]

[Text] Old Town--The consultative center of the CPCZ's Prague city committee and Prague 1 district committee started operating yesterday [3 April] afternoon in the political education house of the CPCZ's Prague city committee in Celetna Street. Its task will be to explain the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy after 1980" and to answer specific questions.

The center's operations were opened by Josef Hauser, head of department of the CPCZ's city committee. Ladislav Matejka, deputy minister and secretary of the government committee for matters of planned national economic management, addressed opening words to this first mass consultation and answered questions.

The center in the political education house will continue to arrange regular mass consultations. They will be devoted to the most significant range of questions of the "set of measures." At these consultations selected lecturers and workers of party and state bodies and central institutions will meet leading economic workers, CPCZ functionaries and the functionaries of the revolutionary trade union movements and the Socialist Youth Union.

Apart from mass consultations the consultative center will also arrange individual consultations, which will take place every Tuesday from 1400.

HENSSLER VIEWS RESERVED WESTERN ATTITUDE TOWARD U.S. SANCTIONS

DW111130 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1009 GMT 11 Apr 80 DW

[Dr Knut Henssler commentary]

[Text] In a speech before U.S. newspaper publishers last night President Carter launched attacks against the U.S. allies. He complained about the lack of solidarity shown by these states with the embargo measures imposed by Washington on Iran, charging that they failed to adequately support the U.S. foreign policy. Dr Knut Henssler comments:

The collective invective President Carter dealt out last night could hardly have been tougher regarding the note struck and the substance, because the chief of the White House feels misunderstood once again. They constantly ask us to help them, he said. They ask us to understand them but refuse to understand us. Well, dear listeners, it is hardly surprising that the West Europeans and Japanese are less and less prepared to understand the U.S. policy, because the course pursued by Washington has a very specific tendency. It is aimed at fanning tensions in the world, creating new hotbeds of conflict and gradually destroying the building of detente which was set up laboriously in the seventies.

It is no wonder, therefore, that reservations to such a policy are growing even with the U.S. allies. And there is an additional, second point: The way in which Washington has started dealing with its allies. They are not consulted but confronted overnight with accomplished facts. I think both aspects play a role, if observers to a growing extent today are talking about the fact that doubts and misgivings about this dangerous U.S. policy have grown in many Western countries. Therefore, Washington has increasingly resorted to an instrument it often used in dealing with its allies: With hard pressure and blackmail the United States tries to enforce its course.

The West European states and Japan feel increasingly compelled to adopt resolutions ordered by Washington which do not square with their own national interests. Many countries time and again were compelled to increase their military budgets from year to year. Strong pressure also was exerted when NATO made its decision on U.S. missile plans. This pressure was not mitigated when Carter urged his allies to enforce various boycott measures against the Soviet Union.

All this naturally has considerably affected Washington's relationship with its allies and the speech Carter delivered last night has aggravated rather than relaxed these tensions. The fact that the ultimatum delivered by the United States to join in the crusade against Iran was received but with great reserve in (?Paris) and Tokyo is the result of very natural economic and political considerations, because the dependence of these countries on oil is remarkable. In addition, to this they see the danger of a new serious political crisis in Washington's dramatic actions.

The communique issued yesterday on the EEC foreign ministers meeting in Lisbon shows a wait-and-see attitude rather than an approval of the dangerous Iran policy pursued by the United States. However, the politicians already contemplate means to influence the allies more strongly than before. Senator Birch Bayh, for instance, now proposed that those Western countries that do not support Washington's measures against Iran, be punished by economic sanctions, according to the motto: If you fail to join in our boycott, you will be boycotted. But whether Washington will achieve a striking success seems to be extremely doubtful.

COMMENTATOR NOTES U.S. EMBARGO MOVES COULD ISOLATE U.S.

DW101325 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1006 GMT 10 Apr 80 DW

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] The U.S. capital, dear listeners, is comparable at present to a speculation exchange which could not be more hectic. After the U.S. President ordered the Iranian Embassy closed, declared trade war on Tehran and decided to continue examining a possible naval blockade of Iranian ports, the question has been posed here in Washington: What might be the next act in the chaotic hassle of U.S. foreign policy? People in the White House still believe that the closest U.S. allies, the Western European states and Japan, will join, in some form or another, in the campaign of sanctions and military threats against Iran, but to this hour they have waited in vain for the telephones to ring from long distance calls, announcing this message of transatlantic solidarity.

However, when Tokyo indicated that Japan gives priority to its national interests before following in the U.S. wake, the State Department issued a warning. Secretary of State Vance abruptly asked the ambassadors of 25 friendly countries to come to his residence, telling them that the United States could not carry out its action of political, economic and psychological isolation of Iran on its own, but only with the solidarity cooperation of the U.S. allies.

Even major U.S. mass media representatives are asking themselves what type of miracle Washington believes in. James Reston, star commentator of the New York TIMES, has a very simple calculation for the Carter administration: Why should the Western Europeans and the Japanese who today more than ever before depend on Iranian oil imports participate in a U.S. crusade including trade restrictions and a naval blockade? Cutting themselves off voluntarily from the oil routes on the Persian Gulf was bound to be suicidal, he wrote.

What is happening here in Washington today, dear listeners, cannot be understood by logic. This also includes what Senator Birch Bayh said today. He wants to introduce a bill in the U.S. Congress giving the President full powers to punish all those states that are unwilling to support the U.S. trade restrictions against Iran. Yesterday the trade embargo against the Soviet Union; today a trade war against Iran; tomorrow, as Birch Bayh proposes, trade restrictions against the U.S. allies. Even people in Washington are asking themselves with dismay if the chaos of U.S. foreign policy is going to lead them to an isolation of Iran, or perhaps to an isolation of the United States.

DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH CUBA; RODRIGUEZ DEPARTS

LD101806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Dr Gerhard Weiss, the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic, ended 3 days of economic talks in Berlin on Thursday. The talks were held within the framework of the GDR-Cuba economic committee.

The negotiations serve the further deepening of economic relations between the GDR and Cuba, and concluded with the signing of relevant working documents. Dr Rodriguez has left for home.

STOPH, USSR'S SKACHKOV DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWER STATION PLANS

LD102250 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1630 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, today received Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is currently on an official visit in the GDR.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, views were exchanged on the further development of bilateral relations. Both sides agreed that the all-round cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is constantly growing in strength and depth. In the same context questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, including the joint construction of nuclear power stations in the GDR on the basis of the coordination last February of the state economic plans of the GDR and the USSR for the 1981-85 period, were discussed.

HONECKER GREETS KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR ON ANNIVERSARY

LD110902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker has sent his cordial congratulations to the leaders of the Iranian revolution on the first anniversary of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The greetings message was sent to Ayatollah Khomeyni and the president of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

In his message Erich Honecker reaffirms the GDR's readiness to develop relations between the GDR and Iran.

BRIEFS

AID FOR KAMPUCHEA--On Thursday GDR Red Cross workers left for Kampuchea where they will stay for several months. They will help set up a health service in compliance with a request from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva (IKRK) to the Presidium of the GDR's Red Cross in Dresden. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

EDUCATION MINISTERS MEETING--GDR Education Minister Margot Honecker and Mozambique Education Minister Graca Machel attended a friendship meeting near Maputo on the occasion of the "Day of the Mozambique Woman" on Monday. Margot Honecker paid tribute to the establishment of independent Mozambique and reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Africa. Graca Machel praised the close relations between the Frelimo Party and the SED. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 80 p 1 AU]

TU DISARMAMENT SEMINAR--At a symposium that opened in Berlin on Friday, it was pointed out that halting the arms race as well as a general and complete disarmament could safeguard a worldwide economic growth of 10 percent or more. Participating in the seminar, at the invitation of the Central Executive of the Metal Workers Trade Union and the GDR Institute for International Politics and Economy, are trade union officials from the USSR, Poland, Hungary, France, Great Britain, Portugal, the FRG and West Berlin. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29/30 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

12TH MSZMP CONGRESS PUBLISHES RESOLUTION ON PARTY TASKS

AU0308l0 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG Supplement in Hungarian 29 Mar 80 pp 1-14 AU

["Resolution of the MSZMP 12th Congress on the Party's Work and on Subsequent Tasks"]

[Text] The 12th Congress of the MSZMP approves the Central Committee's report on work performed since the 11th congress, as well as the Central Control Committees' report on activity between the two congresses. It concludes that our party's policy serving the interests of our people as a whole, which has remained unchanged for over two decades, has prevailed also in the past five years in the fundamental areas of social life.

Our country's domestic political life is stable and the workers power and socialist national unity are firm. The party is fulfilling its leading role and enjoys the confidence and active support of the working people. Our party and people had to work in a more complex and difficult situation in the past five years. Even taking this into consideration, considerable results have been attained. Proceeding toward the objectives formulated in the program declaration, we have progressed in building an advanced socialist society. The people's economy has developed and our people's living conditions have improved, their socialist awareness has strengthened and their culture has increased.

In collaboration with the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and all progressive and peace-loving forces prepared to cooperate, our party and government insured external conditions for constructive work at home and made an active contribution to the struggle being waged for peace. The party strove further to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the collaboration of anti-imperialist forces.

The party's 12th congress was convened in the year of the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation. The path covered in 3 and 1/2 decades proves that the Hungarian people have been able to take advantage of the opportunity furnished by history. Our fatherland, the Hungarian People's Republic, is a free and independent socialist country in which the life of the people has radically changed.

In the coming five years, our main task will be--while relying on our great achievements--to strengthen the socialist features of our society, lay the foundations for a further development of the people's economy, consolidate the results attained in the area of the standard of living and improve living conditions.

The 12th Congress of the MSZMP confirms the political line that the party has been pursuing to date. It defines the subsequent tasks in building an advanced socialist society in keeping with the objectives laid down in the program declaration.

I. The International Situation, Our Foreign Policy

Preserving peace, preventing another world war, is vital for mankind in our era. The worldwide struggle and rivalry between socialist and capitalism, which is taking place within the bounds of peaceful coexistence despite recurrent provocations by imperialism, has remained the fundamental content of international conditions.

In conformity with our country's interests and in adherence to the principle of proletarian internationalism, our foreign policy aids the struggle waged for socialism, social progress and peace.

1. The international positions of socialism have become still stronger in the past years. The socialist countries have attained great successes in building a new society; their bilateral and multilateral cooperation has developed and, through their results, they are making a considerable impact on the world. The need for them to better coordinate their efforts is increasing in the present world situation. The Warsaw Pact is playing an outstanding role in the coordination of their foreign policy and the defense of their achievements and of peace. The cooperation accomplished within CEMA is an important prop for our countries' economic development.

2. Sustained by the general crisis of capitalism, the contradictions of the capitalist world have continued to intensify. Economic jolts, financial crises and phenomena upsetting international trade are becoming increasingly characteristic. The struggle for markets and energy and raw material sources is further aggravating differences among the imperialist powers. The crisis is imposing heavy burdens on the working masses and unemployment, which has become chronic, is increasing the uncertainty of existence. Economic and political tension is increasing, political terrorism is spreading and government crises are becoming more frequent in the capitalist countries. The reactionary circles are intensifying their attacks against the communist and workers movement and other progressive and democratic forces.

In the capitalist world, the communist and workers parties, the trade unions and the working masses are further broadening and intensifying their struggle. They are taking action to curb and eliminate the economic and political power of the international monopolies and against armament. They come out in defense of democratic rights and for an improvement of the economic and social situation and for radical social changes. Our party and people are in complete solidarity with their struggle.

3. The peoples liberated from colonial rule are intensifying their efforts to attain their complete national independence and to consolidate it, to eliminate the economic, political and military influence of imperialism and to progress. In several countries this struggle is coupled with endeavors aimed at creating a socialist society. It is a historic result of the anti-imperialist struggle that the people of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have triumphed over the U.S. aggressors; a popular revolution has developed in several African, Asian and Latin American countries.

4. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki was an epochal juncture of the process of detente. It was able to come about as a result of the socialist countries' consistent peace policy and action by the peace-loving forces, as well as by factors taking into account the reality in the capitalist countries.

The imperialist forces, the reactionary circles, the monopolies interested in armament and the enemies of peace and social progress are striving to prevent the improvement of relations among countries. By misleading the people's masses, they have temporarily strengthened their positions in several capitalist countries. They are using the means of political and economic pressure, military threats and ideological struggle alike to achieve their objectives. They are intensifying their attacks on social progress, increasing tension and poisoning the international atmosphere. They are striving to change the military balance of power to their own advantage.

The arms race fostered with particular vigor by the leading capitalist countries' reactionary military-industrial circles in recent years constitutes a particularly great danger for mankind. This is proven by the NATO countries' Washington decision to increase military expenditures to a greater extent and their Brussels decision to deploy new missiles in some West European countries. It is giving rise to concern that the United States is delaying the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic weapons being put into effect and that this prevents the possibility of halting the arms race.

The Hungarian People's Republic, the countries of the socialist community, do not deviate from the path of peaceful coexistence despite the aggravation of the international situation. In the face of the cold war trends, they are making further and further initiatives toward retaining the results of detente and safeguarding peace.

5. It remains the fundamental goal of our foreign policy to insure, in close cooperation with our allies, the external conditions appropriate for our constructive work and to contribute to the cause of universal peace and social progress and the advancement of socialism.

It is a task of determining significance for us to strengthen alliance, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community and to contribute to the perfection of the defensive strength of the Warsaw Pact. This policy is consistent with our people's fundamental interests and objectives and it constitutes, at the same time, a firm support and guarantee of our sovereignty, national independence and the continuation of our peaceful constructive work.

In the international arena, also, the Hungarian People's Republic is confronted with the harmful endeavors of the Chinese leaders, endeavors that endanger peace. We condemn the Chinese leadership's nationalistic and anti-Soviet policy and their act threatening the security of the Southeast Asian and other peoples, which coincide with the reactionary circles' objectives against progress. At the same time, now as before, we are willing to develop our interstate relations. Our people nurture friendly sentiments toward the Chinese people. It is their wish that the PRC may again become an important factor in the struggle for progress and peace.

We are in solidarity with the national liberation movements and the democratic and anti-imperialist aspirations of the people's liberated from colonial rule. We support the act of the national democratic and progressive forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America against tyrannic military rule, fascist dictatorships and racist systems. We are developing our relations with the developing countries on the basis of mutual solidarity and interest. We are cooperating with them in the struggle they are waging to eliminate the remnants of colonial dependence and create more just international economic conditions. We support the anti-imperialist policy of the nonalined countries movement and its initiatives for reducing international tension.

Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence, we are continuing to develop our relations with the capitalist countries, on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. In this connection, it would be beneficial if those countries did not apply detrimental discrimination and if they terminated the unjustified asymmetry in information and the exchange of cultural values.

Peace and security in Europe are of outstanding significance in the development of international relations; our country is even directly interested in further strengthening them.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is working incessantly to assert the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, accomplish the recommendations and insure that the Madrid meeting will be successful. It is prepared to actively contribute to the defense of the jointly attained results and the development of relations.

Liquidating the hotbeds of war, abolishing armed conflicts and settling disputed issues through negotiations in conformity with the interests of the peoples concerned are indispensable for the consolidation of world peace and the creation of stable international conditions. The prevention of the dangers that threaten peace and the future of mankind requires an active contribution by all peace-loving forces that oppose the aggravation of the international situation.

The Hungarian People's Republic regards it as important that the disarmament talks should continue on the basis of equal security. It comes out against the intensification of the arms race and the reactionary circles' endeavors to upset the military balance of power. It condemns the leading imperialist powers' aggressive cold war steps and the latest NATO decisions. It supports the Soviet proposals for curbing the arms race and it struggles, together with its allies, for the realization of the Warsaw Pact initiative. It comes out in favor of a European conference that would strengthen trust among countries and bar the path to the return of the cold war. It is in keeping with the interests of all peoples and mankind as a whole for governments to adopt a responsible position and contribute to reducing tension, to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, to consolidating security and to retaining peace.

The Hungarian People's Republic is striving to make a contribution commensurate with its means to resolving such universal problems of mankind as raw materials, energy and food supply, the development of transportation and the protection of the environment, as well as overcoming widespread diseases, famine and illiteracy in various areas of the world.

In developing our bilateral and multilateral relations, our state and social organs should represent our foreign policy, which keeps in mind our people's interests and the principle of proletarian internationalism alike, unequivocally and consistently at every international forum.

II. Our Social and Political Conditions

Under MSZMP leadership, our people have created historic works. The power of the workers class, of the working people, is firm. Socialist conditions have become predominant in production. Through socialist planned management we have attained great results in construction, and the standard of living has risen considerably. Socialist democracy is broadening and deepening. The people's creative forces are increasingly developing. The workers, producer cooperative peasants, intellectuals and other working strata are united in working on the fulfillment of our national program and the building of an advanced socialist society.

1. It is an important prerequisite for our progress that socialist social conditions and the socialist--state and cooperative--ownership of the means of production, the firm economic foundation of our system, should continue to strengthen. Our state recognizes and protects personal property acquired through work.

The numerical proportions of the classes and strata of our society have not changed essentially in recent years; qualitative changes effecting a shift toward each other constituted the determining factor. This is manifest in the nature and organization of work, working conditions and the development of the way of living. Also in the future, efforts should be made to reduce differences of a class nature. At the same time, greater attention than heretofore must be paid to the varying positions of individual strata owing to the division of labor, schooling, domicile and other factors.

In the interests of the people as a whole, the workers class is successfully fulfilling its leading role; it contributes to a decisive extent to the production of the national income. Its political awareness has strengthened and its activeness and initiative-making ability have intensified. The workers of large-scale enterprises are playing an outstanding role. Within the workers class, the ratio of skilled workers has increased and the number of workers employed in industry has declined. Some 50 percent of the workers live in villages. Their way of living is influenced, among other things, by the still existing differences between the city and the village.

Changes that have taken place with regard to the nature of work, distribution and the way of living and other factors are bringing the producer cooperative peasantry closer to the workers class. Their political awareness and activeness in public life have increased. As a result of the modernization of agricultural production, less people are producing more on a smaller area of land. Approximately 40 percent of the people actively working at producer cooperatives have never pursued individual farming and almost two-thirds of them are living together, in their families, with workers, intellectuals and employees. Through the industrialization of agriculture, the ratio of work performed in the traditional manner has considerably diminished. The living conditions of the producer cooperative working people and workers living in villages differ less from each other than those of workers who live in villages and cities.

As a result of the identity of the fundamental interests of the workers and peasants, the close cooperation between them and their mutual fulfillment of their commitments, the worker-peasant alliance, the political foundation of our socialist system, has continued to strengthen. Strengthening this alliance is an interest of our people as a whole.

It is a potentiality that arises from the development of society and, at the same time, a demand that workers and producer cooperative peasants should constantly augment their political, vocational and cultural knowledge, also thus to reduce the differences between intellectual and physical work. Their activeness in public life should increase and their socialist outlook should develop. Working people of the vanguard--particularly workers of large-scale enterprises and producer cooperative peasants--should fill party, state and mass organization positions in larger numbers than at present.

The intelligentsia is an active participant in socialist construction and is closely linked to the workers class and the cooperative peasantry. Its role and size is increasing along with social development. On the basis of its educational qualifications, place of work and chosen career, the intelligentsia is stratified in many directions. Scientific-technical progress and the modernization of our economy impose increasing demands on the technical and natural science intelligentsia. The significance of the work of intellectuals engaged in the cultural area is increasing in strengthening the socialist awareness of society. In every area, we must take better advantage of and improve the organization of intellectual resources and we must more intensively solicit the participation of the intelligentsia in socialist construction and public life.

The employees engaged in production and direction are performing their work with greater responsibility and expertise. Their number has increased more rapidly than the actual need and their distribution among individual vocational areas is disproportionate. This must be changed through a rationalization of work and the organizations, an intensification of social supervision and a curbing of bureaucracy. Greater attention must be paid to enhancing the political training and vocational knowledge of employees.

2. In all areas of social life--in work, the family and public life--women are honorably fulfilling their tasks and commitments. Their social emancipation is becoming more and more complete, but there are many problems still to be resolved. The economic, cultural and legal conditions and conditions of awareness that contribute to the prevalence of equal opportunities for women must be further improved. The combination of gainful occupation and motherhood must be made easier through social measures and an expansion of services. Particular care should be taken to improve the vocational skill of women. The proportion of women in leading positions and elected functions should be increased.

3. The family is the smallest community of our society, but its significance is decisive from the viewpoint of the present and the future. It is playing a large role in shaping the socialist way of life, in preparing young people for life, in keeping together the various generations and in strengthening the norms of community life. Its stability is of particular importance from the viewpoint of bringing up children. Our party and government support and protect the institution of the family.

4. Caring for the new generation and educating youth are a concern of society as a whole, in which an important role is played by the schools and places of work, but the family bears the main responsibility. The majority of our youth honorably lives up to its commitments in work, studying and defending the fatherland and is actively participating in public life. The party is paying particular attention to the position of youth. It is aware of the problems of young people and also of the negative phenomena that can be experienced among them. It deems it necessary that conditions for the education of young people, the beginning of a career by them, their integration and the founding of a family by them should be improved. More scope must be extended to the development of the young generation's initiative, susceptibility to new things and spontaneous activity.

5. Our party regards, now as before, the assertion of a Leninist nationality policy as an important task. In our country the nationalities are citizens of equal rights. The federations of the nationalities fulfill an important political and cultural task. We are extending to them all the support necessary to enable the nationalities to continue to be active participants in our social and political life and to retain and develop their cultures in their native languages. The nationalities living in our country and the Hungarians living in neighboring countries can make a considerable contribution to deepening friendship and cooperation among our peoples. The free development of bilingual citizens with a dual culture is an important element of the internationalist solution of the nationality issue.

6. The stable position of our society is reflected, among other things, by the settled relationship between state and church. In the spirit of the Constitution, the state guarantees the freedom of conscience and the autonomous operation of the churches. The churches respect the laws of our state and support our country-building work. Correct observance of the jointly developed agreements, which serve the good of our people, constitute the basis of the good relationship between state and church.

7. The fact that our policy of alliance is prevailing in the appropriate manner is an indispensable source of strength in our social development. Through systematic exchanges of views and persuasion, we are striving to win over everyone for joint action. Our socialist objectives are being realized through an increasingly broadening collaboration of the working classes and strata, party members and nonparty people, Marxists and people of other outlooks, and atheists and religious people. The unity of our people as a whole and their readiness to act, manifesting itself in the building of an advanced socialist society, must be further strengthened.

8. In the past years as well, the party has been paying great attention to the development of state administration. The activity of the state directing organizations and organs and of the councils has improved and state administration has become more modern. However, the increased demands necessitate that they further improve their work, more carefully analyze internal and external social and economic processes and timely arrangements.

Based on extensive public debates, the National Assembly has created numerous laws that foster social and economic development and has been constantly supervising their execution. It has directed and supervised the activity of the government in conformity with the Constitution's stipulations. The National Assembly should continue to require government organ leaders to report back to it. The work of National Assembly committees should be further developed. The activities of deputies in their constituencies and in solving countrywide issues should be intensified. Their relationship with their electors should be tightened. The supervision of state administration by the people's representatives should be strengthened.

A more successful accomplishment of our tasks calls for a modernization of the system of social direction and state administration, a more precise definition of areas of activity and greater consistency in enforcing accountability with regard to responsibility concomitant with positions. The duplications experienced in the work of state and social organs and overregulation must be eliminated. The administration of affairs should be simplified and accelerated and resolute action should be taken against bureaucracy.

A more consistent enforcement of social interests and greater demands necessitate that central and local state organs should pursue their activity in a more coordinated manner. They should avail themselves of their more responsible jurisdiction. They should improve the system of decisionmaking, implementation and supervision. Central direction in enforcing the social interest should be strengthened. Better conditions should be created for the unfolding of local independence.

The councils, in conformity with their role concerning the people's representation, self-administration and state direction, are participating more independently in resolving social tasks. They should improve the standard of direction of the organs under their competence. They should avail themselves more boldly of the possibilities inherent in the joint utilization of the various institutes and means and intensify their organizational and coordinating activity in this direction. They should pay even greater attention to improving the supplies for the population. They should expand their relations with the masses also by a substantive and rapid resolving of the affairs of citizens. They should rely more on the opinion of the population and on its readiness to act.

The state organs should more closely coordinate their supervisory activities. They should rely more intensively on workplace communities, the people's supervisory committees and other forms of social supervision and take better advantage of their experiences.

9. Socialist democracy, an essential feature of our social system, has broadened. Interest in social matters has increased. By means of its suggestions and critical remarks, the population is increasingly participating in public affairs and in the elaboration and implementation of local development plans. The development of socialist democracy is an important element in the attainment of the objectives laid down in the program declaration and progress toward social self-administration.

In conformity with the 11th congress resolution, factory democracy has broadened. Bodies of trade union stewards and chief stewards have been established and their competence has been settled. The all-stewards conference expresses an opinion on the activity of economic leaders in production and management and passes a decision on the utilization of material resources serving the social and cultural objectives under its competence. Cooperative democracy has strengthened and its forms are gradually being adapted to the increased size of enterprises.

Despite the results that have been attained, the present level of socialist democracy is not as yet satisfactory. As before, the party regards a more extensive inclusion of the working people in public affairs as a fundamental task. Democratic forums play an important role in revealing and coordinating various interests, the discussion of views and the enforcement of the fundamental interests of society as a whole. Their framework should be filled with suitable content everywhere and the formal features of their operation should be eliminated. Leaders should pay greater attention to providing information and rely on the views and proposals of the working people and communities. The accountability obligation of leaders should be more precisely defined. On the basis of the ordinances in effect and through their further development, it must be insured that the working people have a more substantive voice in the appointment of leaders and in appraising and supervising their work in industry and other areas of the people's economy.

Eliminating laxities, strengthening civic discipline and enforcing both rights and duties constitute an important prerequisite for deepening socialist democracy. Responsible leaders should act consistently against sundry manifestations of attitudes in violation of social norms. In most cases, the elimination of such manifestations does not require central decisions, but the fact that the collectives and honest working people, availing themselves of the possibility provided by socialist democracy, should resolutely condemn and disavow them.

10. Legality is firm in our country. The state organs, public prosecutor's departments and courts are pursuing their activity on the basis of the country's constitutional legal order. Everyone is required to adhere to the laws, which express the interests of the people as a whole, and, at the same time, every citizen is under their protection. The party, state and social organs should continue to guard adherence to the legal order and the legal ordinances and the purity of public life and they should act against any manifestation of the abuse of power. A consistent application of the legal decrees must be resolutely demanded from the enterprises and institutes as well. The application of the law should be made more homogeneous and the number of regulations should be reduced. Discipline should be strengthened in all areas of social and economic life. Repressing antisocial behavior, preventing and unmasking criminal acts, a more careful handling of the public wealth and protecting personal property constitute an important task.

11. The armed forces and organs of the Hungarian People's Republic are worthy of our people's confidence. Within our alliance system, relying on the working masses, they are reliably defending our socialist achievements and our people's peace. In conformity with our country's interests and in accordance with the requirements of the international situation, we are strengthening our national defense and modernizing our people's army. While fulfilling well its fundamental task, the people's army should continue participating in economic construction work and continue its successful activity in educating the youths performing their military service in their political, general and vocational training. Closely cooperating with the population and a broad array of voluntary social helpers, the internal affairs organs, the police and the border guard, should insure public order and safety. The workers militia, which is wreathed in the appreciation of our society, should continue to fulfill its voluntarily assumed obligation. The good cooperation among the armed forces and organs should be further strengthened.

III. The Work of Economic Construction

The people's economy is continuing to develop in the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. The material-technical bases of socialism are being expanded and modernized. The national wealth is increasing. The increase of the national income stems in its entirety from an improvement of work productivity. We are unable to fulfill the main targets of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, but despite this, the results that have been attained are significant.

Industrial production is also increasing, although more moderately. The central development programs, renovations and enterprise investments fostered a modernization of the production and product structure, technical progress and the improvement of efficiency.

Agriculture has satisfied the requirements of the country and the population at a higher standard. Yields have increased in plant cultivation and livestock breeding. The increase in production is expected to reach the planned level. Considering the average of several years, there are good results in the production of bread grains, corn and meat.

External economic conditions and international terms pertaining to prices and sales have been developing even more unfavorably than anticipated. Our economic difficulties are arising largely from this. At the same time, the internal processes of adaptation to the external conditions and to the requirements of intensive economic development are not developing at a satisfactory pace. Economic direction is not sufficiently consistent in coordinating economic-political objectives and in organizing implementation. The production and product structure are being modernized more slowly than necessary and possible and efficiency and quality are not being satisfactorily improved. Under the combined effect of all these, the rate of the increase of the national income and, consequently, of the improvement of the standard of living, are lower than planned.

1. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, proceeding from the actual situation, economic policy must be guided by long-term objectives and the changing circumstances in insuring the planned development of the people's economy.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period--between 1981 and 1985--the national income is to increase to such an extent as to, in conformity with the qualitative factors of development and the international competitiveness of production, foster the improvement of the external and internal equilibrium of the people's economy. The entire increase is to arise through increasing work productivity and improving efficiency. The distribution of the national income should make possible the investments that are indispensable for expanding and modernizing production, a consolidation of the attained standard of living and the creation of the prerequisites necessary for further development.

Improving the balance of foreign trade and the international balance of payments is one of the most important tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Consolidating factors of the internal equilibrium have a fundamental role to play in this, and this fact deserves particular attention. Most important is a better coordination of budget expenditures and revenues, the commodity base and purchasing power, the work force and places of work and the funds available for investment and construction capacities.

The main branches of the people's economy--industry, agriculture and the productive and nonproductive services--must be developed in coordination with one another and under consideration of the domestic conditions and opportunities for international cooperation.

To vigorously increase efficiency in the economy is the main task. The modernization of production and product structure in keeping with our conditions, the reduction of costs and the improvement of quality and profitability should be continued with more consistency. In all this, there should be greater reliance on the sciences, which are increasingly becoming a productive force. Technical and agricultural research and development fostering the progress of the people's economy should be improved. The practice of the application of scientific achievements should be perfected and the introduction of new and modern domestic and foreign technologies should be accelerated. [paragraph continues]

Innovative initiatives should be supported more than heretofore. Economical production that is consistent with domestic requirements and that is internationally competitive should be more dynamically developed. In conformity with social interests, uneconomical production showing a sustained loss should be made economical by regrouping the work force and plant in a planned manner, or gradually phased out, taking care, however, to adequately supply the population. The requirements of efficiency should also be more strictly enforced in area development.

2. Industrial production should be developed in a more differentiated manner; its structure and the composition of its products should be better adapted to the demands of profitability and market requirements.

Primarily those industrial branches should be developed which economically increase exports, reduce imports, produce greater income for the people's economy and are less material and energy intensive.

In cooperation with the socialist countries, supplying our economy with fuel and energy can be insured even in the long term. More conscious, resolute and sparing energy management is a prerequisite for that. We will complete the construction of the Paks atomic powerplant. The discovery, exploitation and economical utilization of our domestic energy resources--our assets of coal and crude oil and natural gas deposits--require further efforts. Geological prospecting must be continued.

In the production of basic materials, completing the initiated development projects and putting the emphasis on modernization that lays better foundations for competitiveness in the processing industry and results in an improvement of quality and range is the main task. The intensification of the production of bauxite, our most significant mineral asset, as well as an expansion of the production of aluminum oxide, should lay the foundation for more rapid development in the aluminum industry.

More than heretofore, the development of the processing industry should be subordinated to requirements of efficiency and the balance of foreign trade. Proportions guided by production and sales potential should be developed between the production of semi-finished products, components and partial units and the production of finished products.

In the machine industry there should be more emphasis on certain areas of the production of electronic and vacuum technology products, energy, agricultural and food industry machinery and machine tools, road vehicles and medical instruments. The proportion of aluminum products processed on a higher standard should be increased, the competitiveness of the pharmaceutical industry should be enhanced. Light industry should increase the proportion of profitable and modern products of good quality processed on a higher standard. Special emphasis must be put on the production of economically exportable foodstuffs. Processing by the food industry and storage and refrigeration capacity should be developed more in harmony with agricultural production.

The production of the building and building materials industry and that of their ancillary industries should be developed in alinement with the tasks facing the people's economy and the requirements of the population. In addition to investments serving production and housing and communal building projects, the building industry should regard the protection, restoration and modernization of the country's buildings as its priority task. The building industry should intensify the efficiency of work and its organization, improve quality and apply more inexpensive housing construction technologies. The technical base of the building industry must be developed.

3. Our country's natural resources call for and make possible preferential development of agriculture. The production of agriculture and the food industry should be expanded so as to insure a stable domestic supply and an intensification of economical exports. Improving efficiency and quality, increasing yields, reducing costs and taking more rational advantage of natural conditions constitute the main task both in plant cultivation and livestock breeding. Bread grain and corn production, which is of determining significance, must be further developed. Great attention must be paid to raising the standard of livestock breeding, increasing meat production, using fodder thriftily and taking better advantage of byproducts. It must be insured that productive bases--primarily arable land and forests--are protected and rationally used and that the material and technical base of agriculture, processing and storage are expanded and modernized through emphasizing restoration. The selection and introduction of plant and animal species providing economical results and the dissemination of appropriate production processes call for special attention.

Our agricultural development demands that the work of large-scale enterprises should become more efficient. We support the economically advantageous associations of state enterprises and producer cooperatives, efficiently functioning production systems and forms of cooperation that serve the rational utilization of material and intellectual resources. The best state farms and producer cooperatives should continue to develop dynamically and become an example of the application of modern production and farming methods in order to promote those methods for general usage. As many of the cooperatives with medium efficiency and favorable conditions as possible should attain the standard of the cooperatives in the vanguard.

Continued support should be extended to the enterprises operating under unfavorable natural conditions in the development of a production structure more suited to their conditions. Ancillary activities of agricultural enterprises and cooperatives that are also useful from the viewpoint of the people's economy must be supported. In the future, the production of household and ancillary farms should be encouraged. Closer cooperation between them and large-scale enterprises, as well as procurement enterprises and consumers cooperatives, should be fostered.

4. Cooperatives fulfill an important role in our economic life. Continuing our policy on cooperatives, we will strive to insure that the agricultural, industrial, consumers, sales, savings and dwelling construction and maintenance cooperatives should--in conformity with the objective of the people's economy and society--develop, successfully serve their members' interests and improve the efficiency of their production and the quality and sophistication of their services.

5. Expanding and increasing specialization of production, broadening domestic cooperative relations and international economic cooperation intensify demands on transportation.

Different branches of transportation should be developed in a coordinated manner. The role of railroads should be increased in long-distance freight and passenger transportation. Freight should be conveyed with better division of labor, greater degree of organization and considerable saving of fuel. Modernizing railroads, developing public roads and taking better advantage of the possibilities inherent in water transportation remain important tasks.

In the future, mass transportation should have priority in passenger transportation. The expansion of systems should be continued in large cities and construction of the subway should continue in the capital. The number of cars should be increased in conformity with the means of the people's economy.

Telecommunications should be further modernized, the telephone system should be expanded and postal services should be improved.

6. Consistent with economic development, greater attention should be devoted to environmental protection, reduction of air pollution, maintaining the purity and quality of water resources, a healthy water supply for the population and planned water management. The protection of our national assets and the development and protection of a well-ordered and refined residential and workplace environment should become a social concern.

7. Increasing the national income, modernizing production and improving living and working conditions demand that we continue spending large sums on investments. It is necessary to insure the technical development of the productive bases of the people's economy even as investments increase more moderately. In order to save on investments and reduce the construction quota, the use of modern installations in several shifts and overhauling old enterprises must be intensified.

Better harmony must be created between social and economic objectives and available material resources and investment capacities. On the basis of importance to the interests of the people's economy, both productive and nonproductive investments must be graded according to precedence more unequivocally. Precedence should be given to central and enterprise investments that can be rapidly completed and recovered in a short time and which, in addition, serve to modernize production and product structure, improve exportability and enhance efficiency. In investment activity, it is necessary to lay better foundations and adhere to plan. The responsibility of the authorizers, planners, investors and executors should strictly assert itself in realizing approved investment projects according to planned schedule, with the prescribed economic efficiency. in good quality and within the envisaged costs. This should be fostered, among other things, by creating the appropriate incentives.

Better technical-economic preparation, in the perfection of the decisionmaking and financing system and the more resolute state direction and supervision should promote improvement in the efficiency of investment activity and should shorten the duration of execution. Expediency and economy should prevail in every investment project. Forces should be concentrated on completing the most important projects from the viewpoint of the people's economy.

8. Employing the workforce more efficiently than at present is an important prerequisite for resolving the tasks facing us. Consistent with our objectives and principles, through government and local measures, greater harmony should be created between the number of jobs and available manpower in conformity with transforming the production and product structure. A circumspect and organized regrouping of the workforce within and between enterprises and retraining the workforce should be implemented. This should foster better utilization of the training, experience and ability of the working people. Everywhere and in every position, economic leaders should demand the fulfillment of obligations entailed by employment, discipline and good-quality work. The party and social organs should resolutely support them in it.

9. Our country's conditions and people's interests alike require that our participation in the international division of labor should intensify. It is a fundamental prerequisite of our economic development that we should expand and deepen our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the CEMA countries. We are actively participating in developing socialist economic integration and accomplishing long-term target programs. International economic circumstances and common interests urgently demand that the CEMA countries' policy of economic development should become more coordinated, that cooperation among them should become more systematic and effective and that socialist economic integration should become more successful. [paragraph continues]

Economic regulation and the incentive system should primarily foster a rapid development of efficiently operating enterprises and cooperatives and encourage them better to utilize their means and reserves and improve the profitability of production. The effectiveness of management should be reflected in the development of enterprises funds and the development of the earnings of the working people.

It is an important prerequisite for economic development that the price system should induce expedient management, better-founded decisions and rational consumption. Producer prices should express world market price changes to a greater degree and stimulate increasing efficiency, technical development, the improvement of quality and thriftiness. The fluctuation of producer prices will continue to affect the development of consumer prices. They must not protractedly lose touch with each other. In conformity with our standard of living policy, the prices of basis consumer goods and services will also have to be centrally regulated in the future. Unjustified price increases and defrauding consumers in any manner must be prevented by improving state and social supervisory.

11. Discovering and utilizing reserves, more rapidly improving work productivity and reducing production costs constitutute a more important task than before in all areas of social activity. Reducing production costs and specific energy and materials quotas is particularly important. There are great reserves inherent in improving direction, plant and labor organization and cooperation, in strengthening contractual discipline, in utilizing working time more fully and in more disciplined work. Economization should permeate our entire activity, become a general norm of our life and a permanent element of management, prevail in production processes and manifest itself in a higher degree of social organization and a more expedient accomplishment of tasks.

IV. The Standard of Living, Living Conditions, Social Provisions

Even under the more difficult economic conditions the standard of living is improving and real incomes and consumption are increasing in the Fifth 5-Year Plan period. Living conditions are improving, the range of available goods is larger and the supply of goods is fundamentally stable. A broad sector of the working place has received a central wage increase and pensions have risen. The provisions of the plan are being realized with regard to the building of dwellings, creches, kindergartens and schools, the improvement of mass transportation and the development of communal and health care.

It is a fundamental prerequisite for consolidating and then modestly further improving the standard of living that we should resolve economic tasks better.

In the Sixth 5-Year Plan period the resources serving the improvement of living conditions must be employed in such a way as to insure that they stimulate production and enable the satisfaction of the most important social requirements. All this should be fostered by a more consistent enforcement of the principle of distribution according to work, and the quality and quantity and social usefulness of work should be reflected more in individual incomes. Social benefits should be adapted more to social circumstances and should improve primarily the position of old people, families with several children and young people founding a family. The investments directly affecting living conditions should be continuously increased.

1. The policy on wages and incomes, as well as moral recognition, should stimulate work useful for society, accomplished in good quality and a disciplined manner more than before. Earnings should be differentiated on the basis of the actual performance and promote a more rapid improvement of work productivity. The wage system should be adapted more closely to performance. The accomplished work should be reflected also in greater differences in earnings. Incomes derived from speculation and abuses, incomes which do not stem from honest work, should be inhibited through resolute measures.

In deepening our bilateral and multilateral relations, we are striving to discover additional new long-term possibilities for economical cooperation and to intensify standardization and specialization in production encompassing even components and partial units and to intensify joint ventures.

On the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, we are expanding our economic relations with the advanced capitalist countries. In addition to expanding commodity traffic, we are giving precedence to long-term cooperation in production encompassing, among other things, market research and modern production organization.

We are continuing to strengthen mutually beneficial economic relations with the developing countries. Commensurate with our means, we are supporting them in consolidating their economic independence. Foreign trade turnover with developing countries should be increased to an extent above the average.

Our more efficient participation in the international division of labor imposes greater tasks on both producer and foreign trade enterprises. It is important that relations between production and foreign trade activity should be tightened. The role of producer enterprises suitable for it in foreign trade should be increased and the joint interest of producer and foreign trade enterprises should be strengthened. Discipline in delivery should be strengthened, market activity should be improved, and production and trade activity should follow market changes more rapidly and flexibly.

10. Our economic policy takes into consideration both the laws of socialist construction and the country's resources. Regarding public ownership of the means of production and a socialist planned economy as its foundation, it makes allowances for the fact that conditions pertaining to commodities, money and the market constitute an integral part of socialist economic life. Proceeding from this premise, we are developing our proven system of economic direction, planning, and the regulation of the institutions of economic direction and the organization of units pursuing economic activity. Strengthening central direction and the independence and initiative-making ability of enterprises and cooperatives simultaneously is a fundamental task.

Central direction should be made more flexible and effective and, through better coordination of economic decisions, a consistent attitude and the prompt practical intervention called for, it should organize, direct and supervise the main economic processes. The competence and responsibility of the directing organs should be more precisely defined and cooperation among them should be improved.

In the development and accomplishment of countrywide tasks, it is necessary to rely more on the enterprises and cooperatives because our progress decisively defends on their independent work and enterprising spirit and the effectiveness of their management. Their internal direction and incentive system should be modernized. Unnecessary intervention in their decision-making competence should be avoided. Through political, legal and economic means, cooperation among enterprises should be considerably improved.

The leaders of enterprises and cooperatives are fulfilling a determining role in improving the standard of and in the effectiveness of economic work. They should create prerequisites for endeavors aimed at improving work. They should avail themselves more boldly of their jurisdiction. Leaders who take the initiative, who are susceptible to new things, who assume responsibility and reasonable risks and who are able to organize high standard work and consistently supervise work must be supported more than they are at present. They should adapt themselves to the increasing requirements in improving the standard of their expertise.

2. A stable supply of goods plays an important role in the development of living conditions. Efforts should be made to maintain the attained standard of living and to improve it commensurate with possibilities, taking care also that sufficient quantities of fairly inexpensive mass consumer goods are available. The activity of commerce should become more sophisticated. The state and cooperative store system should be developed and modernized.

Improvement of living conditions calls for better satisfying the requirements for services. The ministries, councils, enterprises and cooperatives should pay greater attention to the development of this important activity. They should employ economic means to encourage more flexible organizational forms to foster an expansion of the sphere of services and an improvement of their quality.

Private small-scale industry and trade should contribute in conformity with actual requirements to satisfying the population's demand for goods and to improving services.

Along with developing the management of socialist large, medium and small enterprises and effectively utilizing their working hours, a better exploitation of individual and family manpower reserves should be supported. In their spare time, a large portion of the working people is engaged in work and in lucrative activity useful for the people's economy and individuals alike.

This is a supplemental source of our development that is instrumental in flexibly satisfying expanding and rapidly changing requirements and in enhancing national wealth. The economic, legal, directional and supervisory conditions of this activity should be regulated in conformity with social interests and it should be insured that it is tied to socialist enterprises. The method of performing work assigned by employers at home should be more extensively applied.

3. By taking better advantage of legal working hours and improving labor organization, conditions should be created for switching to a 5-day work week without reducing the current working hours with regard to wage and salary earners in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

4. Improving the housing situation remains an important sociopolitical task. The implementation of the second 15-year dwelling construction program should be continued in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. Greater efforts should be made to protect the dwelling asset and to maintain, renovate and modernize dwellings. More resolute efforts should be made to insure that public utilities and trade, health, educational and cultural institutions are completed simultaneously with new housing estates. State measures should continue to encourage and support construction based on the people's own resources. Attention should be paid to insure, under the housing construction plan, the building of an appropriate number of smaller and less expensive dwellings that would satisfy the requirements of newly married and old people. At the same time, the number of dwellings suitable for families with several children and the cohabitation of several generations should be increased. The advantages inherent in cooperation should be better exploited regarding both construction and maintenance.

In dwelling construction and maintenance, the bearing of the material burden should be made more proportionate between the state and the population and the various strata of the population. The dwelling allotment system should make more allowances for the families' income and financial position. Satisfying the requirements of workers, young and large families, and improving conditions under which they can acquire a dwelling remain the most important task. State supervision of real estate should be strengthened and the role of councils in organized exchanges of dwellings should be expanded.

5. The increase of the population is an important social and national cause to which continued great attention should be paid. In the interests of a more even increase of the population, conditions for raising children should be improved and large families should be more intensively supported. Family allowances--primarily those of families with three or more children--should be raised and the number of places at day nurseries should be increased. In developing the kindergarten system, we will come close to satisfying requirements by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period. The building of general school classrooms and the expansion of day homes and providing meals for children should be continued at a rapid rate.

6. As before, improving the position of old-age pensioners and old people in general is regarded as an important task by the party. Our state and society are taking extensive care of them. In caring for them, the role and responsibility of families should increase. The social organs of their former workplaces should also maintain regular contact with them. It is our endeavor to insure--primarily by increasing low pensions--that old people live in material security. We support a more active participation of pensioners in production and public life. Taking advantage of their experiences is an important source of strength in our socialist development in all areas of life.

7. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, health institutes should be expanded and modernized more rapidly than before and their equipment should be improved. Greater attention should be devoted to basic care, the prevention of diseases, preventing workplace and environmental injuries, rehabilitation and the development of the public's hygienic awareness. The system of social homes should be expanded and the standard of care should be improved. By improving the direction of health affairs and organization and applying new results of medical sciences, the effectiveness of the work of prevention and healing should be enhanced.

8. Physical education, culture and sports play an important role in preserving health and developing physical condition. Increasingly large masses are encompassed by the physical education of youth and mass sports. Good results have been attained in certain areas of competitive and top-level sports, but a decline appears in numerous branches of sports that used to be internationally successful.

Supporting mass sports, particularly physical culture at schools, and developing the sports activity of youth constitute a key aspect of progress in the physical culture and sports movement. The results of top-level sports can also be enhanced on this basis. More attention should be paid to the upcoming echelon and the improvement of the standard of training and vocational work. More advantage should be taken to sports facilities, and the means available for sports purposes should be better managed.

9. A meaningful use of leisure time plays an important role in retaining physical and intellectual ability, developing self-imposed activity and shaping the personality. Therefore, increased attention should be paid to a better use and an expansion of institutes serving culture, sports activity, entertainment, rest and recreation, to improving conditions for domestic tourism and to supporting hiking. We continue to encourage spending leisure time in a cultured manner.

10. Tourism has vigorously increased; increasing numbers of foreigners visit our country. Taking the significance of tourism into consideration, the hotel system and other services connected with tourism should be expanded. Hungarian citizens travel to other countries on a mass scale today. In conformity with possibilities, this should also be supported in the future.

V. Ideology, Science, Culture

Our ideological, scientific and cultural life has continued to develop and our people's cultural standard has improved since the 11th congress. As a result of the party's consistent policy and our ideological educational and constructive activity, the Marxist-Leninist outlook is the determining factor in public thinking. The norms of socialist morals and a way of life have been brought to the consciousness of people on a broader scale. At the same time, alongside scientific socialism, other ideologies and views alien to our ideas, which are nurtured, among other things, by hostile propaganda, are making an impact and strengthening from time to time.

With progress in socialist construction and the strengthening of the international ideological struggle, the role of the party's ideological educational activity continues to increase. Theoretical and educational work should foster the advance of socialist awareness and the socialist way of life and ideals in life. Attention should be concentrated on the ideological and moral issues most important from the viewpoint of social development: observing and serving the public interest, enhancing the prestige of work, fulfilling obligations and strengthening community spirit. Resolute action should be taken against a lower middle-class concept of life, selfishness, gaining unjust advantages and indifference. Our society should increasingly become a society of work with regard to its moral countenance as well.

1. Through a creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory, we should increasingly concentrate our forces on resolving the timely tasks of construction work and on furnishing answers to questions raised by social development and the international class struggle. The experiences of practical work should be studied and its lessons should be generalized even more intensively. The relationship between theory and practice should be tightened. Our educational work should deepen socialist patriotism, the awareness that correctly serving the national interest is just as inseparable from internationalism as the fostering of the international cause of progress is from serving the interests of our country and people. A more resolute struggle should be waged against bourgeois ideology--which still exists and occasionally grows stronger--and against nationalism and cosmopolitanism.

As it has been doing, our party is consistently protecting our revolutionary ideals from any kind of distortion. We can overcome the danger of dogmatism, revisionist views appearing under the pretext of modernizing Marxism and an underestimation of theory primarily by developing and creatively applying our scientific theory and by defending its bases. The development taking place in the world and new questions of our movement have made ideological work more complicated. This demands that communists should represent our ideology even more actively than before, that they should oppose views alien to it with persuasive arguments and that they should unmask and disavow imperialist propaganda against communism and socialism. Creative ideological debates should strengthen both the influence of socialist ideals and political alliance.

The worldwide ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism urgently calls for an improvement of the standard of ideological work and an intensification of its effect. Our party attaches great significance to the closer cooperation being realized with the sister parties in this respect, which aids the accomplishment of our common tasks, the spreading of our ideals and the popularization of our achievements.

2. The party solicits an increased participation of the sciences in laying the foundations for decisions and the accomplishment of our tasks. Scientific achievement should be accorded recognition commensurate with its effectiveness. Also in scientific work, efforts should be made to rationally concentrate forces mainly in areas where our endowments, personnel conditions and our material resources provide a possibility for attaining greater results than before. [paragraph continues]

Research and development work should be made more resolute and cooperation between scientific institutes and producer enterprises should be made more direct. Wherever possible, the economic and scientific institutes interested in their application should jointly determine research tasks and also cooperate in their practical application. Basic research projects aiding scientific development and the realization of our social objectives should be supported in accordance with their significance. More attention should be paid to taking over, applying at home and further developing foreign intellectual products. A scope and recognition commensurate with its economic and scientific use should be accorded to this.

The cultivators of the social sciences should increase the rate of research on subjects important from the viewpoint of our development and assume a larger role and more responsibility in providing the answers to new questions and in strengthening the positions of Marxism-Leninism. Party, state and social organs should foster creative pathseeking and support research on timely topics. Better advantage should be taken of the results of the social sciences in practical work.

3. Through enhancing their convincing force and modernizing their methods, propaganda and agitation should more effectively contribute to the consolidation of the party's ideological, political and action unity and their outlook-shaping and educational character should be strengthened.

Party propaganda should acquaint the masses with and make the masses understand the more profound implications of social and economic processes and also thus foster an intensification of activeness. Marxist-Leninist training and ideological education should be improved in party education and at the universities, colleges and secondary schools. Familiarization with the experiences of the Hungarian and international workers movement is an important task.

Agitation should more convincingly and specifically present the results of our constructive work, provide the answers to questions by the working people, illuminate the objectives of our policy and the implications of countrywide and local tasks and mobilize the people to accomplish them.

The press, the radio and television should pay greater attention to accurate and prompt information. They should more purposefully promote the improvement of the training and education of the working people and satisfy their cultural requirements. They should assume with responsibility a share in developing socialist awareness, shaping public opinion and strengthening democracy in public life.

4. With the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the significance of education is constantly increasing. It is one of the most important factors of our economic progress. At all levels of state education--from the general schools to the universities--laying the foundations for school youth's general and vocational education and improving the effectiveness of training and education is the main task. Also in the future, as before, the development of general schools should be given priority. Further efforts must be made to insure that students complete the eight grades within the compulsory education period. Secondary education should conform more to the requirements of a modern training of skilled workers and experts. In addition to a general education, it should impart a basic vocational training that can be easily utilized in related areas as well. High-grade education should be adapted more to the requirements of society and the people's economy. It is necessary to define the directions of a long-term development of the school system.

In all forms of education, great attention should be paid to supporting and fostering talent. Systematically supporting the study of worker and peasant children is an important social and political task. Adult education and systematic extension and reeducation should be adapted more to technical progress and the requirements of society and the people's economy.

5. It is a primary prerequisite for our progress that our people's education should continue to improve and public education should increasingly become a social concern. We should extensively bring home to people the interconnections and unity of social, economic and cultural development. Our competent institutions should satisfy increased interest in social scientific, technical and social issues to a higher standard. More attention should be devoted to arousing and satisfying interest in reading and education, encouraging spontaneous social participation also in this area. We should cultivate our native language and our valuable historical traditions. The diverse educational institutes should more circumspectly coordinate their activity and more flexibly and rationally use the existing forces and resources.

6. Implementing the party's cultural policy calls for improving the work of ideological direction and better marshaling the Marxist forces. The communists engaged in the cultural area should make sure that literature and the arts more intensively support and serve, through their own specific means, the realization of our socialist objectives.

To promote a many-sided development of literature and the arts, the fundamental principles and methods of our cultural policy should be more consistently applied. Valuable artistic works reflecting reality, treating contemporary subjects and embodying socialist idealism should be more vigorously supported. Scope should be denied to antihumanitarian endeavors and endeavors alien to socialism. A resolute criticism in principle should be meted out to anti-Marxist views. Also in the future, scope should be given to free creative work and progressive initiatives and experiments. The independence of creative workshops and local organs, which remains desirable, should be coupled with greater responsibility. The spontaneous amateur artistic movement should be further expanded, particularly among youth.

VI. The Party and the Mass Organizations

The MSZMP is the revolutionary vanguard of the workers class and the party of the working people. It is effectively fulfilling its leading role in our society. It is united and its influence on the masses is strong. The Hungarian people confidently accept and follow its policy and regard it as their own and acknowledge and appreciate the self-sacrificing and devoted work of the communists. The party regards its activity as serving the people. This imposes great responsibility on it in directing socialist construction.

1. Further strengthening the party's leading role and mutual trust and relations between the party and the masses constitute a fundamental prerequisite for our development. In shaping and implementing its policy, the party relies on the experience, opinion and active support of the masses. The strengthening of its leading role should now manifest itself in particular in a more purposeful and consistent implementation of resolutions. Accordingly, party work should be concentrated on a homogeneous interpretation of resolutions, the organization of their implementation and the mobilization of the masses. The political responsibility of all the organs, organizations and members of the party in representing and asserting the interests of society should be increased. The initiative-making ability of all party organs in discovering the contradictions incident to development, elaborating means for the accomplishment of tasks and eliminating the reasons preventing implementation should be intensified.

2. Successful accomplishment of the tasks of socialist construction demands raising the party's unity ideologically, politically and organizationally in action and a consistent representation of policy. Adapting to requirements, party unity should be continuouly renewed. An open exchange of views within the party, confronting various views with one another, criticizing erroneous views and expounding and asserting the party's position constitute the means of this. Also in the future, as before, our party will not permit its policy to be distorted either in the direction of dogmatism, or in the direction of revisionism. Action in unity must follow aggreement on principles and tasks.

3. The principles of democratic centralism and the Leninist norms of party life prevail in our party. Development of party democracy is an indispensable prerequisite for well-founded and good resolutions. It enhances the responsibility of party members and it fosters the implementation of decisions. It makes possible the expression of various views within party-like frameworks and criticism and self-criticism, which protect and defend the party from complacency and mistakes and strengthen the communist features of the party members' work and attitude.

Decisionmaking is the collective task of the basic party organizations and elected organs in our party. Decisions are binding for all party members; personal responsibility must be enforced in implementation. All officials and all party members must support and implement democratically passed resolutions and do everything possible to insure they are realized in their area.

The party's internal life and working style should be developed and the character of party work as that of a movement should be enhanced. Resolute action should be taken against formal features, superfluous parallels and bureaucratic working methods. The communists should improve their ideological training and intensify their political activeness and pay greater attention than before to the problems that preoccupy the masses. They should support new initiatives and foster their implementation and they should act resolutely against mistakes and shortcomings. All party members should fulfill their obligations in an exemplary manner, avail themselves of their rights and thoroughly observe the norms of socialist morals and party and state discipline. It is not only the right, but also the duty of party members to express their views, opinions and positions at party forums. In every instance, party members should receive an answer to their questions and be informed of the fate of their proposals. Rights are identical and duties are uniform for everybody in the party. Collective-mindedness, communist modesty and the readiness to act must be strengthened in party members.

The basic organizations--which are operating in conformity with their purpose--play a decisive role in the implementation of party policy and in strengthening relations with the masses. The higher party organs should extend more support and more substantive support to the basic organizations, including residential area and district party organizations.

4. The tasks facing us require that party control should better aid the implementation of policy and an accurate appraisal of the position of given areas, revealing the sources of mistakes and elaborating proposals for improving work. Controlling activity should be more systematic and should extend more to examining the correctness of decisions and to initiating the necessary modifications. The responsibility of all the elected bodies and organizations of the party should be increased for revealing and eliminating reasons preventing implementation. Our party organs should utilize also the experiences of state and social supervision. Successful work should be appreciated more and omissions should not be overlooked but answered for.

5. The implementation of party policy depends largely on the correct application of the principles of cadre work. The bulk of leaders working at various levels are equal to the requirements and live and work in accordance with socialist principles. The selection, training and education of the upcoming echelon have improved.

The demands imposed on leaders must be increased. Cadre work should become more systematic and leaders' responsibility in selecting, training, promoting and replacing cadres should be increased. Only qualified people equal to political, vocational and leadership requirements should work in leading positions. Suitability for the task should be the decisive factor. Social interest demands that timely cadre issues should be resolved at the proper moment. It remains our principle and practice that, with the exception of party functions, every position can be held by nonparty people as well. [paragraph continues]

Accomplished work should be the criterion of judgment in the case of party members and nonparty people alike. Young people suitable for leadership should be more boldly promoted. Overcoming subjectivism demands a strengthening of the democracy of cadre work, an intensification of the social supervision of leaders' work and attitude and a more consistent enforcement of the right of the elected bodies and social organs to make decisions and express their views. Being guided by these requirements, staff work should be improved in all areas of state life.

6. Our party has developed soundly in the period since the 11th congress. The number of party members has increased from 754,000 to 812,000. People currently occupied as workers or peasants account for more than half of the party's members and people formerly occupied as workers or peasants for three-quarters of the party's members. The fact that it gathers the best representatives of various generations of society is a great source of our party's strength.

The revision of membership cards carried out in accordance with a congress resolution has increased the party's strength. Individual discussions with party members have enhanced the communists' activeness and ability to act. Continuous educational work within the party and the strengthening of cohesion among the various generations is an important task. Particular attention should be devoted to acquainting the young party generation with the ideological and political experiences of the six decades of the party's historical path and struggle.

Insuring that the best representatives of the working people are admitted to the party's ranks is a fundamental requirement of the work of admitting members. The workers of large-scale enterprises remain the principal base for acquiring new members. Educating people as party members should be improved among producer cooperative peasants and university and college students. The proportion of young people and women should be increased. It is also desirable that those of the intellectuals and white-collar workers who are worthy of it should be admitted to the party.

7. The MSZMP's organizational rules are serving well the party's activity and development and meet requirements. The following paragraphs of the organizational rules are amended:

--subparagraph E of paragraph 3 of Chapter I is amended as follows: "Party members can participate in the election of the party's leading organs both as electors and candidates. Secretaries and members of the leadership of basic organizations can be elected after a 1-year party membership and members of higher party organs can be elected after a 3-year party membership. In exceptional cases it is possible to deviate from this with the competent party committee's permission."

--The following sentence replaces sentence 4 of subparagraph A of paragraph 12 in Chapter III: "The ratio of appointed members can amount to a maximum of 20 percent of the elected members in the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee and to 30 percent in the party committees."

--The following text replaces paragraph 36 of Chapter VIII: "Party members pay their membership fees in accordance with the Central Committee resolution."

8. The party's policy of alliance is also manifest in relations between the party and the mass organizations and movements. The trade unions, the KISZ, the women's movement, the organs representing cooperative interests, the PPF and the rest of the mass organizations and movements are fulfilling an important role in the political system of socialism. Their independent activity strengthens the democratic features of our society. Their international activity conforms to our country's foreign political objectives.

The party continues to direct the mass organizations and movements through ideological and political means. Its resolutions are binding for the communists working at them. Their task is to assert party policy through persuasion and organizational work. It is important that as many well-trained party members familiar with public life as possible should work in the mass organizations and that their work should be more appreciated. It is the primary task of the mass organizations to mobilize people, using a variety of means and reaching every stratum, for a better accomplishment of topical political, social and economic tasks and to represent their members' interests.

9. The Hungarian trade union movement, which gathers the overwhelming majority of the working people in its ranks, is fulfilling an important role in our society. It effectively contributes to strengthening the political and economic bases of our system and is an active participant in exercising power and developing and implementing policy. The activity of the trade union movement has developed and its strength, appreciation by society and stature have grown.

In the future, as before, our party continues to count on the trade unions' independent, initiatory and responsible work in the accomplishment of the tasks facing us. It expects them to continue employing their political influence and the means of the movement to foster socialist construction and satisfying the working people's material, social and cultural requirements.

It is an important task of the trade unions to represent the interests of their members and certain strata of the working people vis-a-vis enterprise managements and state organs. They should protect the legally assured rights of the working people and press for an improvement of working conditions and circumstances. They should pay greater attention to the political education of their members and the enhancement of their vocational and general education. By helping the forums of factory democracy to function substantively, they should insure that the working people are in a position to meaningfully contribute, by means of their views and proposals, to improving work and to insure their more intensive participation in management.

The trade unions should support the initiatives of the working people, more actively organize the socialist work competition and brigade movement and should shape the directions of their further development, thus striving to diminish formal features. They should foster a strengthening of a socialist relationship to work, community spirit and work discipline. They should come out for a more consistent enforcement of the principle of distribution according to work and against harmful egalitarianism.

10. The KISZ, the party's youth organization, is effectively participating in the development of party policy, in making people understand it and in implementing it. It is preparing increasingly broad masses of youth for action in the service of our great common objectives. Its programs and acts are closely related to our main tasks. It represents the interests of Hungarian youth and transmits its opinion and proposals to party and state organs.

It is the honorable task of the KISZ to mobilize its members and Hungarian youth as a whole for the fulfillment of their commitments in study and socialist construction and to educate them to comply with their patriotic and internationalist obligations. It should foster and strengthen revolutionary spirit. Its members should serve as an example in study, work and public life. It should resolutely struggle against the incorrect views and behavior that can still be encountered also in the ranks of youth and against indifference. Guided by the increasing requirements, it should develop its working style while making allowances for the characteristics of the various strata and age groups. It should strengthen the character of its work as that of a movement and eliminate bureaucratic features. [paragraph continues]

It should pay greater attention to political and organizing activity among working youths, including worker class youth. It should prepare the best representatives of young communists for party membership. The party organs and organizations should pay more attention to directing and aiding KISZ work.

The Hungarian Pioneers' Association is effectively fulfilling its task. Also in the future, it should assume part of the children's education, organize their communities and help in the integration of young people leaving the pioneer movement in the work of the youth league.

11. The National Council of Hungarian Women is actively participating in work for realizing a complete emancipation of women. In cooperation with the social and mass organizations, it should continue observing the development of the social position of women and the prevalence of their equal rights and it should participate in the accomplishment of workplace and residential area social, cultural and child and family protection tasks. It should be more bold in availing itself of its right to make proposals and express its views.

12. Through their work, the national councils and regional associations of agricultural, consumers' and industrial cooperatives are effectively contributing to the accomplishment of our socialist national objectives and the development of the cooperative movement. In the future they should give greater assistance to the organization of more effective management. They should represent the interests of the cooperatives and their members, improve cooperation among cooperatives and foster the development of democracy. They should strengthen harmony between social and cooperative interests.

The PPF movement, which is a comprehensive framework for the party's policy of alliance and socialist national unity, is appropriately fulfilling its public legal functions. It is actively participating in preparing laws, adopting a position on all essential political and social issues and successfully contributing to fulfilling tasks in building the country. It is pursuing an extensive activity in the solidarity and peace movements.

The PPF should further strive to expand the circle of participants in public life, primarily in residential areas. It should mobilize people for the accomplishment of national and local tasks. Its committees should assume an even larger share in the elaboration and implementation of city and village political plans. They should contribute to the shaping of a healthy, clean and cultured environment, the organization of social work and the development and enforcement of the norms of socialist cohabitation. They should continue creating a forum for an extensive discussion of the most important aspects of our social life. The PPF should promote a continued strengthening of our people's collaboration in the accomplishment of our tasks, which is an indispensable prerequisite for socialist construction.

VII. The Party's International Activity

The international communist and workers movement is one of the most influential factors of our era. The communist and workers parties consistently represent the daily interests and revolutionary objectives of the workers class and other working classes and the universal cause of human progress. Ever greater masses are influenced by their policy and the Marxist-Leninist outlook. Their ranks are increasing, new parties are being established. The communist and workers parties are the leaders of building a new life in the socialist countries, pioneers of social progress in the capitalist countries and frontline fighters in the struggle waged to attain complete national independence and progress in the former colonial areas.

1. The MSZMP pursues its international activity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It assumes an active part in acts serving the deepening of the unity of the communist movement and the attainment of common objectives. Also in the future, it will actively contribute to the fulfillment of the common tasks determined at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties.

Our party deems it necessary to strengthen collaboration among the communist and workers parties. It supports every initiative that promotes bilateral and multilateral cooperation and it draws on the experiences of the fraternal parties. Its international activity is aimed at a consolidation of the unity of our movement, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, through joint conduct and acts.

Our party pays particular attention to strengthening cooperation with the CPSU, the most experienced detachment of the international communist movement, and the communist and workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries. It is in solidarity with the class struggle of the communists of the capitalist and developing countries and develops cooperation with them in every possible area.

2. The MSZMP strengthens its relations with the national democratic and progressive parties and movements of the developing countries on the basis of the common interests of the anti-imperialist struggle and it supports their just struggle. For the sake of promoting peace, international detente and disarmament and safeguarding the interests of the working people, it strives to cooperate with the socialist and social democratic parties.

3. Our party proceeds from the premise that Marxism-Leninism is a living and developing scientific theory, a theory that is being constantly enriched with the experiences of the communist and workers parties. It is the right and duty of each communist party to apply the general laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction independently, creatively and in conformity with the specific national and international conditions and requirements of its own struggle.

Attainment of the common objectives of the communist movement demands a coordination of national and international interests, a mutual internationalist solidarity and comradely relationship of the fraternal parties, a systematic exchange of experiences and views, a clarification of disputed issues on principled foundations and concerted action in the international class struggle.

4. In every instance, in the defense of the purity of our principles and the unity of the international communist movement, we consistently struggle against pseudorevolutionary trends, rightist and "leftist" distortions of Marxism-Leninism and disruptive endeavors. Together with the communist and workers parties and all other progressive forces, we oppose old and new forms of the manifestation of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. We resolutely struggle against Maoism, which openly supports the imperialists' ideological and political campaign against the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the communist parties.

5. Our party continues to strive to serve our country's ascent and, at the same time, the attainment of the common objectives of the international communist and workers movement through its international activity. This policy enjoys our people's trust and it can count on the support of the world revolutionary and progressive forces. We are aware that, also in the future, our party and socialist-building people will be able to make the greatest impact in the international arena through successful work at home.

The 12th MSZMP congress is directing the people's attention to tasks whose accomplishment advances the cause of socialism in our country. The party is looking back to 5 years replete with successes and problems. Drawing up the balance sheet of the past 5 years, the congress is of the opinion that both the results and the shortcomings reflect the activity of the party's leading organs. It deems as necessary a critical and self-critical appraisal of work and an improvement of implementation at every level.

During the period of preparations for the congress and in the dabate at the congress, numerous good proposals were made that do not call for decisions by the party's supreme forum. Many people, party members and nonparty people alike, have forwarded observations to the central and regional party organs. It should be seen to that the party organs concerned take advantage of these proposals in their work.

The congress greatly values the fact that the Hungarian working people are saluting the 35th anniversary of our liberation with an extensive work competition movement, pledges and additional successes in work.

The congress is profoundly convinced that our party and people will successfully accomplish the tasks of the period facing us. It calls upon the party's members, the workers class, the producer cooperative peasantry and the intelligentsia, our working people, to contribute to the realization of our objectives by implementing the congress resolutions and party policy. May the implementation of the congress resolutions impart a new impetus to socialist construction in our country.

FURTHER ON TU SECRETARY GENERAL GASPAR'S SPEECH AT 12TH PARTY CONGRESS

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 26 Mar 80 pp 4-5 WA

[Presumed text of Secretary General of the Hungarian Trade Union Council Gaspar's speech at the 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest on 25 March]

[Excerpts] Esteemed congress: I concur with the report of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee as well as with the draft of the resolution. Under the present circumstances, our most important task is to strengthen the economy of our country, to improve management of the economy. The material resources destined for the development of the economy must be husbanded wisely. We must use every filler spent in the most expedient manner. This is one of the main prerequisites for our development.

A prerequisite of equal weight is the improved management of manpower. We deem it essential that each person should operate in the area where society has greatest need for him. It is impermissible for tens of thousands of persons to work in places where their capacity is not utilized to the fullest and not where the nation needs them. However, steps must be taken to insure that those involved in a job transfer or a career switch should suffer the minimum consequences of such a change. To achieve our goals, we are increasing the responsibility and independence of the managing and producing units. At the same time, however, we require this to be accompanied by work on the part of the central organs which is better coordinated and directed.

Through our strivings for economy and modernity let us exclude disorder, anarchic and subjective decisions from every link in leadership. Let us show greater appreciation for persons who work for the collective. Let us allow greater latitude for the expression of the interests and opinions of strata, groups and individuals, for debates which promote constructive solutions. The so-called "difficult" people--contentious loners--who are great assets to the system because of their deeds and independent thinking, deserve greater social and moral appreciation.

In the course of advancing persons to leading positions, let us support those who build their careers on successful work, who debate, reason and create rather than those who are sycophantic, unprincipled yes-men who get ahead through fostering contacts which will promote their personal interests. In our society the dedicated, creative man can become whatever his true potential fits him for. Unfortunately, this social mobility has slowed down. We must watch out for this. Decisions must always be based on thorough knowledge. Although this is generally the case, a great many managers--both great and small--still feel that they alone are competent to express an official opinion. The belief that someone knows the answers merely because he is some kind of functionary has become institutionalized, a kind of fetish; this is the source of serious damages. It is a fundamental requirement of our system that those who implement decisions, who are affected through them should be asked for their opinions.

In case of need, even being ready for open debate through the forums of plant democracy, the trade union must stand against the enterprise in the former's support of decent, normal working and social conditions, in the interests of modern and efficient work organization. The legal rights of the workers must be inviolate, but the interests of society should be inviolable as well.

The price policy is merely one means for the attainment of our gaols. Price setting affects consumption, national income, production. However, a major increase in consumer prices is something unusual insofar as the workers are concerned, because this has not happened before. All the ramifications of this must be analyzed before a decision is made.

Despite our limited resources, we consider it necessary to increase our efforts to provide more housing. We feel that implementation, even modest overfulfillment, of the 15-year plan for housing is feasible.

Socialist democracy has developed well over the past decade, but we believe the time has come to improve its content. Through the trade union stewards, the workers already pass judgement, approve and support the efforts of the economic leadership where these involve production and distribution. They make many decisions on issues within their purview. Now we should take another step forward: We must make it possible for the trade union stewards to pass judgement on the work and activity of the economic leader in the name of the workers. Working together with the organs in charge of the appointment and dismissal of economic leaders we must conduct an investigation to determine how the role of the stewards must be increased in this process. This will assert the workers' rights to more clearly express an opinion and will further improve harmony between rights and duties.

The trade union movement promotes the party's policy so that stability and flexibility will prevail in all spheres of life. We accept this policy, but we must pursue our vocation independently and with out own special methods. The path of development is of necessity linked to certain important elements of our activity: for example, cooperation between the trade unions and government and economic organs.

In a socialist society, in the spirit of party policy, the trade unions as sharers of power, can provide the government and economic leaders with something they cannot and do not do without. In his speech Comrade Lazar noted that in this respect our relations have become normal and fruitful. We must work and serve together even better.

Esteemed congress: Improvement of trade union work requires the understanding support of party members and party organs in everyday political work. The trade unions are aware of their strengths and weaknesses: We intend to enhance the former and make changes to overcome the latter. The rights and opportunities of the trade unions for carrying out their functions are insured in our country. It is our great advantage that we need not struggle for these day after day. Nevertheless, nowhere under any circumstances must we give way to custom, formalism nor anything which prevents the fulfillment of our role. It has always been and remains the measure of a society whether or not it has been capable of concentrating its strength on matters for which conditions were or are at hand at a given time. In the meantime, we should not expend more energy than they merit on matters which we cannot change.

It is my profound conviction that we have all the means for fulfilling our tasks and overcoming our problems. Our society represents a great economic, moral and political strength. If we use this strength purposefully and very consistently, then the tasks set forth in the resolutions can be achieved.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET 11 APRIL

LD102056 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 10 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party is to meet in session on April 11.

The Political Committee of the party has proposed to the Central Committee to discuss a report on the elections of deputies to the National Assembly and members of local councils.

KAMPUCHEAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD102311 Warsaw PAP in English 2134 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 April, PAP--A delegation of the Kampuchean Trade Union Federation, headed by chairman of the federation Meas Samnang, is now on a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions (CRZZ). This is the first meeting of Polish and Kampuchean unionists.

Today, the delegation met with member of the PUWP CC, Chairman of the CRZZ Jan Szydlak who assured the guests about the CRZZ's will to cooperate with Kampuchea's Trade Unions Federation as well as about the support of the Polish working people for the struggle, work and efforts of the Kampuchean nation to heal its wounds and reconstruct the country.

The head of the Kampuchean delegation warmly thanked for the cordial reception and the solidarity demonstrated by Poland and her trade unions movement to the Kampuchean patriots.

Despite great efforts of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and all the Kampuchean patriots, said Meas Samnang, Kampuchea is still in a very difficult situation. Many years will pass before Kampuchea manages to heal the wounds caused by the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary which cost the life of more than million Kampuchean citizens, devastated the nation's economy, towns and villages, agr ture.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN FINLAND

LD102246 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki, 10 April, PAR--A PUWP CC delegation, headed by Secretary of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jerzy Waszczuk, now on a visit in Finland, ended 2-day talks with the leadership of the Communist Party of Finland, including the party Chairman Aarne Saarinen. During the talks that were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides emphasized the significance of the unity of the international communist and working class movement in a struggle for peace, detente and social progress. They also pointed out the importance of cooperation and broadening the contacts between the communist parties.

A great deal of attention was given to cooperation between the PUWP and the CPF. A number of decisions were made with a view to further strengthening bilateral links, such as exchange of experiences and personal contacts.

Members of the PUWP delegation also met with leaders of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, including the party's General Secretary Ulf Sundqvist. In a discussion on current international problems, the sides emphasized the convergence or closeness of views on issues under consideration.

Jerzy Waszczuk paid a visit to speaker of the Finnish parliament Veikko Helle and held a meeting with members of the parliamentary commission for foreign affairs. Jerzy Waszczuk informed the hosts about the main trends of Polish foreign policy which aims towards strengthening the peace, detente and cooperation between nations. He stressed the topicality and significance of First PUWP Secretary Edward Gierek's proposal, submitted during the 8th party congress, on convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw.

GIEREK RECEIVES OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM'S ARMAND HAMMER

LD102312 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 April, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today received Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the U.S., now on a visit to this country. At the meeting, Dr. Hammer acquainted the first secretary of the PUWP CC with his concern's plans for long-term economic cooperation with Poland, especially in the sphere of chemical industry.

The meeting was attended by vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Planning Committee Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk.

COUNCIL OF STATE MEETS, APPOINTS AMBASSADOR

LD102222 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 April, PAP--The first session of the Council of State in the present term of office took place here today. The council discussed the main directions of its activity in the present term of office. The Council of State also adopted a set of regulations for its activity and called up standing commissions for: legal affairs, for people's councils, a ratification commission, a commission for citizens' affairs, for state distinctions, for pardons and for scientific personnel.

The Council of State appointed Antoni Pierzchala Polish ambassador extraordinary-plenipotentiary in the Democratic Republic of Sudan. He will perform this function alongside the post of ambassador extraordinary-and-plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

GIEREK, BABIUCH, KANIA MEET HEALTH WORKERS

LD102130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] To mark the annual holiday of health service employees Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, met a group of scientists, doctors, nurses and welfare workers employed at urban and rural health centers. Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, took part in the meeting. A businesslike and cordial talk about the most important problems of health care filled the meeting. At the end of the meeting, Edward Gierek expressed appreciation for the work of more than 600,000 people who are employed in the health and welfare service. On their day, he conveyed to them his wishes for success in their noble public service and happiness in private life.

SYRIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ENDS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU101830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1736 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1980--The official talks between the economic delegations led by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of Romania, and 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs of Syria, concluded in Bucharest on April 10.

The detailed analysis of the stage of the cooperation actions initiated in the industrial, agricultural and technical-scientific domains pointed to the upward course of the Romanian-Syrian economic collaboration, to the spirit of full understanding and fruitful cooperation in finalizing the projects underway. Studied were also the possibilities of developing the economic relations between Romania and Syria, identified being new domains of joint interest as well as concrete ways and means of strengthening the mutually advantageous cooperation of expanding and diversifying the commercial exchanges.

NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY LEADER ENDS VISIT

AU101840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1980--Joop den Uyl, leader of the Labour Party of the Netherlands, left Bucharest on April 10, after paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest was seen off by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP.

Present was Louis Jean Marie Bauwens, ambassador of the Netherlands in Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GABONESE FOREIGN MINISTER MARTIN BONGO

AU101540 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Today at Predeal resort Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Gabonese Republic and chairman of his country's side in the joint Romanian-Gabonese governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation. Foreign Minister Martin Bongo is paying an official visit to our country. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Expressing gratitude for this meeting, the guest said that he has the particular honor of extending cordial and friendly greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, as well as heartfelt congratulations on his reelection as Romania's president and wishes for success in his highly responsible activity at the head of our party and state.

Thanking the guest for the sentiments extended to him, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended warm and cordial greetings to Gabon's president and best wishes for success, progress and well-being to the friendly Gabonese people.

During the meeting the sides examined the stage and prospects of bilateral relations and pointed out with full satisfaction their upward course, in accordance with agreements and understandings concluded during summit dialogs. They also assessed that there are good opportunities for developing and diversifying relations of economic and scientific-technological cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries.

They reiterated the desire to act to fully utilize these opportunities to the advantage of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of their progress and well-being.

In this respect, the sides emphasized the role of the joint governmental commission for economic and technological cooperation in identifying and materializing ways and means for expanding and diversifying cooperation and collaboration between the two countries.

Discussing certain issues of current international life, the two sides stressed the need for all states, primarily developing countries, to intensify efforts and actions to contribute to halting the deterioration of the world political climate and to resume and continue detente, on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the threat of force and observance of each people's right to freedom and independent development. They also emphasized that the interests of international peace and security require the peaceful resolution through negotiations, of all contentious interstate problems and all conflicts in any part of the world. They also require resolute actions to reduce military expenditures and attain disarmament.

The sides reiterated Romania's and Gabon's determination to support the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They emphasized the need to coordinate the efforts of developing countries and all states to insure that the UN General Assembly session devoted to the establishment of a new international economic order should lead to understandings facilitating the adoption of concrete and effective measures to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new kind of relations of cooperation between states, based on equality and equity, which can insure the progress of all peoples, particularly of less developed countries from an economic viewpoint.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

CAZACU RECEIVES GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

AU091816 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/4/1980--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met Leonidas Kirkos, member of the Executive Bureau of the C.C. of the Greek Communist Party (Interior), who paid a visit to Romania.

During the talks stress was laid on the current concerns of the two parties and on questions related to the further development of the relations of collaboration between the R.C.P. and the Greek Communist Party (Interior), as well as on some aspects of the international situation.

U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS 3-9 APRIL

AU101123 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/4/1980--Over April 3-9 this year a delegation of a U.S. military college, headed by Major-General Dewitt C. Smith Jr., chief executive of the college, were in Romania on a reciprocation visit, at the invitation of our military academy. The members of the delegation visited cultural and instruction establishments, tourists and historic attractions in Bucharest and in the country.

POLISH AMBASSADOR REQUESTS AUDIENCE WITH CEAUSESCU

AU101536 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Today at Predeal resort Comrade Nicolae Ceaucescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Jerzy Kusiak, Poland's ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion the two sides had a talk which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC'S HUA GUOFENG RECEIVES DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OPREA

AU101825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES 10/4/1980--On April 10, Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Warm greetings and best wishes of good health were conveyed to Hua Guofeng from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and from Elena Ceausescu as well as sincere wishes of progress and prosperity to the Chinese people.

Hua Guofeng thanked for the message and requested that Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes of good health and the Romanian people wishes of every greater success in building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Stress was laid during the talks on the relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations that are developing in keeping with the understandings reached by Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng during the visits to Beijing and Bucharest in 1978.

The wish and resolve were expressed to further develop and diversify economic, technical and scientific collaboration, to deepen the Romanian-Chinese relations in the interest of both countries and peoples.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Participating was Florea Dumitrescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing.

Industrial Exhibition in Beijing

AU101835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES, 10/4/1980--An industrial exhibition from the Socialist Republic of Romania was opened in Beijing. Attending the inauguration ceremony were Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, head of the Romanian economic governmental delegation now in the People's Republic of China for the opening of the exhibition, the members of the delegation.

Present were also Bo Yibo, member of the CC of the CPC, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, ministers and executives of Chinese central institutions. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Beijing, a large audience were also present.

During the opening ceremony, Gheorghe Oprea stressed the fact that after the visit Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid to China in May 1978 together with Elena Ceausescu and the visit Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CC of the CPC, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid to Romania in August 1978, the relations of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and many-sided collaboration between Romania and People's China, between the Romanian people and Chinese people entered a superior development stage. Likewise, the speaker expressed the conviction that the Romanian industrial exhibition would contribute to the intensification of the economic collaboration between Romania and China, to the further development of the relations of friendship between the two countries and peoples, in keeping with the understandings reached between the two leaders.

Speaking on behalf of the Chinese Government, Zhou Zijian, alternate member of the CC of the CPC, minister of the heavy machine building industry, pointed to the efforts made by the Romanian people, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party at head with its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, to fully capitalize the country's resources and rapidly develop the national economy of Socialist Romania, a country with a developed industry, modern agriculture and advanced science and technology. He stressed that the exhibition favoured the development of commercial exchanges, of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration and cooperation between Romania and China.

After Vice-Premier Bo Yibo cut the inaugural ribbon those present visited the 11,500 sq.m exhibition which displays a wide range of products: oilfield equipment, motor vehicles, tractors, machines and equipment whose delivery to the Chinese market has become traditional, electronical products, computation technology, other products whose manufacture has been assimilated and developed in Romania in recent years.

During the visit the vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China was highly appreciative of the exhibits pointing to the high technical and qualitative level of the Romanian industry. He conveyed warm congratulations to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Romanian people for the remarkable achievements scored in developing the national economy, as well as best wishes of success in attaining the objectives set by the Twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

USSR METALLURGY TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1980--Over March 31-April 4 this year Bucharest was the venue of the 14th meeting of the joint Romanian-Soviet working group of economic, technological and scientific collaboration in metallurgy. The sides looked into the results of collaboration in 1979 and established measures for developing it in 1980 and in the future, until 1985, in point of specialization in production, collaboration in research and design as well as in the field of exchanges of iron-and-steel products between the two ministries. A protocol was signed on the occasion. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU]

MEXICAN CULTURAL PROGRAM--The proceedings of the joint Romanian-Mexican commission of cultural cooperation were held in Bucharest between April 8 and 10. A programme of cooperation in culture and education for 1980-1982 was signed at the end of the proceedings. Participating in the signing ceremony were Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs, representatives of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of the Ministry of Education and Instruction, and of other central institutions. Present was also Emilio Calderon Puig, Mexican ambassador in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 10 Apr 80 AU]

GRLICKOV EXPLAINS LCY NONPARTICIPATION IN PARIS CP CONFERENCE

AU101342 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 4 April, TANJUG--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has granted an interview to Mihailo Saranovic, TANJUG chief and responsible editor, in connection with the conference of communist parties of European countries on peace and disarmament that is scheduled to be held in Paris 28-29 April.

As is known, Grlickov said, the initiative for holding the conference was provided by the PZPR and the PCP [French Communist Party] in December 1979. Having comprehensively considered all aspects of this initiative, its aims and the circumstances under which it is to be realized, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, following its consultations with Comrade Tito at the beginning of January, has concluded that under the present international conditions such a conference would not yield positive results. For this reason the LCY Central Committee Presidium decided that the LCY would not participate in the aforementioned conference.

In adopting this position, the LCY Central Committee Presidium was guided by the fact that the international situation has deteriorated to such an extent that it requires the rallying of all progressive and peace-loving forces regardless of ideological orientations, because it is only in this way that the struggle for the revival of detente, for disarmament and peace can turn into a movement of the largest masses of people. In addition to communists, all other progressive forces of our continent are also vitally interested in peace and disarmament.

In the opinion of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, for the purpose of realizing this aim under the conditions of the known differences in the positions of the individual communist parties, it is necessary for each of these parties to actively work for peace and security in Europe, within the limits of its possibilities and the political area at its disposal and in cooperation with all progressive forces in its own country and in the international field. The holding of a conference in which only the communist parties would participate, under the conditions of the present crisis in international relations which extends to nearly all spheres of international life, will lead to a narrowing of the social basis of the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and for disarmament. In this connection, Grlickov further said, I also want to call attention to the fact that the Berlin conference of European communist parties asserted the need for the broadest possible rallying of all peace-loving and democratic forces of our continent in the struggle for the aforementioned aims. In addition to this, as is known, there are significant differences among the communist parties in their views on the international situation, on the causes of the growing tension and on the ways of overcoming the current crisis. For this reason such a meeting could awaken the already known disagreements among the communist and workers parties, something that in our opinion is not in the interest of any of them.

The LCY and Yugoslavia have their own views on the basic questions of international relations, on overcoming the crisis in detente and the arms race that are founded on the basic aims and principles of the nonalined policy. It is on the basis of these concepts and views that the LCY implements its active policy and makes its contribution to the implementation of the views adopted by the Helsinki conference and by the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. It is in this spirit that we are also making our efforts for the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

On the other hand, just as in the past, in principle we do not oppose multilateral meetings of communist parties but we have always adopted our concrete attitudes toward such meetings, depending on the aims of each individual meeting concerned.

I want to emphasize, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov concluded, that the LCY will also in the future continue to consistently strive to strengthen and expand cooperation within the entire workers and progressive movement. The LCY will encourage and accept various forms of cooperation, on the basis of equality, both with communist parties and with all progressive parties and movements, for a better mutual acquaintance and understanding, for a broader and freer exchange of views and experiences, something that can be only in the interest of peace, security and social progress.

SPILJAK DESCRIBES TALKS WITH SOVIET TRADE UNIONS

AU101439 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 4 Apr 80 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report on interview granted by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY], to the weekly NOVOSTI 8 published by BORBA; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Talks With the Soviet Trade Unions

[Question] Recently you visited the Soviet Union just at the time when some individual information media in that country published sharp attacks on Yugoslav policy. We assume that the visit had a wider meaning than merely that of a meeting with representatives of the Soviet trade unions. Can you say something more about the talks that you held and about the results of those talks?

[Answer] "The meeting was held exclusively within the framework of trade union cooperation," the president of the CTUY answered. "I had talks only with representatives of trade unions and these talks were about bilateral cooperation.

"I paid a return visit to the Soviet trade unions because their delegation headed by Chairman Shibayev visited our country last year.

"In addition to the talks on bilateral cooperation, we also discussed the world trade union meeting that will be held in Belgrade [from 22-25 April]. Since the Soviet representatives had not informed us in writing prior to my visit whether they would come to that meeting and had not confirmed their cooperation, we wanted to hear from them whether they would attend the meeting.

"They verbally confirmed their intention of participating and recently they also did this in writing. They were very interested in insuring that we would also invite the trade unions of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. However, we had not invited those trade unions because we did not know that any trade union organizations even existed in those countries. Representatives of the Soviet trade unions said that they were recently formed."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S VISIT

Kreisky Press Conference

LD101912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Austria is viewing with optimism the future development of good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia and the possibilities for even broader cooperation in the economic, political, cultural and other fields.

Neutral Austria and nonalined Yugoslavia are linked by numerous ties and by similar views on the basic problems of the modern world. This was stated by Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, at a press conference before he left Belgrade.

Dr Kreisky positively assessed the results of cooperation between the two neighboring countries which, he noted, had been enriched by new elements--the broadening of industrial cooperation, joint investment, appearance in other countries' markets and an increase in the bilateral exchange of goods. As an illustration, the Austrian chancellor mentioned a series of projects which Austrian and Yugoslav economic organizations were building in Africa and in Arab countries. Among the significant factors which linked the two countries Dr Kreisky mentioned the Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria who, as he put it, are making a significant contribution to the Austrian economy. He also mentioned the Slovene and Croatian national minorities, the constant growth of tourism, and cultural and other forms of reciprocal cooperation.

Explaining his views on ways to settle unsolved questions concerning the rights and the development of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria, Dr Kreisky stated that the Austrian people had become aware of the Yugoslav common identity and multinational state to the greatest extent. Due to this, the Austrian chancellor said, we do not consider Yugoslavia's constant concern for its national minorities and the Yugoslav interest in their development to represent interference in Austria's internal affairs. Ways to solve problems which concern everyday life are primarily seen by Dr Bruno Kreisky in the form of broader contacts and dialogs between the representatives of the appropriate authorities and administration in the land and the organizations of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities.

Chancellor Kreisky considers that Austria and Yugoslavia have now entered a new stage of relations which will be characterized by more frequent and regular meetings between the two countries' representatives at all levels, by an intensified political dialog on questions and problems which burden the modern world and by the cultivation of the closest possible contacts between the peoples. Neutral Austria and nonalined Yugoslavia can make a considerable contribution to the improvement of the political climate in Europe and the world and to the efforts to encourage the process of detente and European consultations. In this respect, the Austrian chancellor stated, the governments in Vienna and Belgrade will cooperate closely in contributing to the thorough preparation of the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Both sides hold the view that the process of relaxation must not be placed in question and that it must not stagnate.

The Austrian federal chancellor confirmed on this occasion again that Austria was in favor of settling the Middle East crisis through negotiations between all the interested parties. Before that, Dr Kreisky said, it is indispensable to recognize the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people. However, at this moment, there are no favorable prospects in Israel for the recognition of the PLO and for adopting the course outlined by Austria at the United Nations, the Austrian chancellor noted. In this context, Dr Kreisky added that the awareness was increasingly growing in numerous European countries of the need to adopt this approach to the settling of the Middle East crisis.

Replying to correspondents questions, Dr Kreisky also outlined his country's views on the current situation in the world and on activities which were now necessary in order to maintain detente and overcome the worsening political and economic situation in the world. The entire international community, and primarily the nonaligned countries, Dr Bruno Kreisky said, should involve itself in this direction, which also includes the situation concerning Afghanistan.

The solutions offered by the nonalined countries would meet with support from many European countries and especially the neutral ones, the Austrian chancellor stressed.

Chancellor Kreisky appraised the current economic developments in the world as very unfavorable and as burdened by numerous economic difficulties, the growth of inflation, unemployment and a shortage of funds needed for investment. These difficulties primarily accompany the development of the developing part of the world but also to a considerable extent that of the more developed countries. In Dr Kreisky's view, this situation is making negotiations on the new international economic order considerably more difficult. However, this must not be allowed to cause a further widening of the existing gap between the developed and developing countries, the Austrian chancellor said.

Joint Communique

LD102042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint communique was issued today at the end of the visit to Yugoslavia of Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of Austria, which reads:

At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council [FEC], Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia 8-10 April 1980.

Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky was received by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. Vice President Kolisevski held a luncheon for Chancellor Kreisky. Chancellor Kreisky also had a meeting with Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During these meetings talks were conducted on the promotion of Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation and on topical questions of the international situation.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC, and Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky carried out an exhaustive exchange of opinions on the development of bilateral relations and cooperation and on topical international issues. During the talks the interest of the two countries in promoting relations and the development of mutual cooperation was affirmed.

Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were:

Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Assembly Executive Council; Dusan Ilijevic, member of the FEC; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Emilio Vlacic, member of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council and chairman of the republican Council for Relations with Foreign Countries; Novak Prbicevic, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Austria; and others.

On the Austrian side:

Leopold Wagner, provincial premier of Carinthia; Adalbert Sebastian, first deputy premier of Styria; Dr Otto Gatscha, head of the Department for Economic Cooperation and State Enterprises in the federal chancellor's office; Dr Friederich Bauer, ambassador and head of the Political Department in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Helmut Diedermann, ambassador of the Republic of Austria to the SFRY; and Carl Hans Schoenbichler, commercial advisor to the vice president of the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce.

Considering the international situation, the two heads of government agreed that the present state of international relations is marked by a worsening and exacerbation of the situation which is causing a serious crisis for detente.

The continuation of the arms race, application of the policy of force and spheres of interest and interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries represent a dangerous threat to peace, stable relations and security in the world and, in particular, to the freedom of nations, independence of states and their integrity.

The two heads of government stressed the need for resolute and comprehensive efforts to prevent further deterioration in the international situation and to continue the policy of detente as the only alternative concerning peace in the world. They stressed the readiness of nonalined Yugoslavia and neutral Austria to be fully active in this direction.

The need was emphasized in this connection to take appropriate steps to establish trust needed for the continuation of the process of security and cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Stress was laid on the significance which the two governments attached in the present situation to the active involvement and comprehensive cooperation in the preparation of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with the aim of consistently and fully realizing all the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to halt the arms race and to adopt effective measures aimed at reducing armaments and armed forces in Europe. Stress was laid on the positive role and, in this connection, on the great significance of the joint activity of the European neutral and nonalined countries.

The two heads of government expressed their governments' support for the efforts made and initiatives taken to find a complete and lasting solution in the Middle East, which presupposes Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own state as well as the right of all the countries and people of the area to security and free development. They laid particular emphasis on the Palestinian question as the central problem of the Middle East crisis. If a just solution is not found to this problem it will not be possible to establish a lasting and stable peace in the wider area of this region. The participation of the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people is indispensable in the talks held to achieve such a solution.

The two heads of government voiced particular anxiety over the serious worsening of the situation on the Asian Continent. The crises in the Middle East and Kampuchea have been joined by the crises in Afghanistan. The two sides stressed the need to find peaceful solutions to these crises, to halt all forms of foreign interference and to respect the sovereign right of nations to settle their own internal problems and make independent decisions on their form of government and their way of life. The two heads of government pointed to the adherence to the decisions adopted by the United Nations in connection with the settlement of these crises.

The two sides greeted the attainment of independence by the new state of Zimbabwe and expressed full support for the free, sovereign and independent development of the people of that country.

The two leaders stressed the positive role and significance of the movement of nonalined countries as an influential factor in international relations. They stressed the importance which they attach in the present tense international situation to the activity of the movement of nonalined countries, on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalinement, in the direction of preserving peace and stability in the world and solving the acute problems of mankind.

FEC President Djuranovic and Federal Chancellor Kreisky described the exceptional importance which both countries attach to the establishment of the new international economic order, which is of interest to all members of the international community.

The two sides are in favor of the new round of global talks at the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on the most important economic problems of the contemporary world being held on an equitable and constructive basis with the aim of finding joint solutions in the interest of all, with particular attention being paid to the problems of developing countries.

The two sides stressed the need to strengthen the role and effectiveness of the United Nations as a true universal organization, which should contribute to the greatest extent to the settling of the world's problems, the full affirmation of the UN Charter and the preservation of peace and international cooperation based on equality.

FEC President Veselin Djuranovic and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations were developing positively in the spirit of good neighborliness and on the basis of equality and mutual respect. Efforts made on both sides have led to intensified bilateral contacts. Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation as a whole is constantly growing. An agreement was signed on compensation for Austrian property in Yugoslavia. New agreements are also being prepared. The signing of these will expand and enrich the contractual basis of good-neighborly cooperation in various fields.

The two heads of government devoted particular attention to questions concerning the position and development of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria, in the course of which they stressed the positive role played by national minorities as a bridge which strengthens mutual trust between the two countries and their peoples and as a significant factor in the promotion of good-neighborly relations. They emphasized the importance of the comprehensive development of the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria as a prerequisite for the preservation of their national identities. The Austrian side confirmed its readiness to meet all its obligations under the state treaty and its other obligations under international law. It will do all it can to insure the existence and successful development of the Croatian and Slovene national minorities in Austria and to effectively guarantee the respect for their languages and national characteristics, the comprehensive development of their cultures, education, social forms of life and economic position.

Both sides agreed that the dialog and cooperation between the Austrian Federal Government and organizations of the Croatian and Slovene national minorities represent the best way to solve all questions relating to their position and rights.

The two sides devoted full attention to questions of further developing bilateral economic relations. Proceeding from what has been realized successfully thus far in economic cooperation, they agreed that efforts should be directed toward potentials which still have not been sufficiently realized and toward spheres of mutual interest, as well as to overcoming uneven and unbalanced trends in commodity trade. The readiness of both sides to stimulate and support the development of higher and modern forms of economic cooperation, production cooperation and cooperation in energy on a long-term basis was confirmed. The significance which both sides attach to the promotion of cooperation in the sphere of tourism was emphasized.

The two sides devoted special attention to the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in Austria. They called for the promotion of their living and working conditions. Competent spheres of both governments will discuss questions in this sphere and agree on measures to be taken in this connection.

The two sides emphasized the importance of promoting friendly cooperation between the populations of neighboring areas in the total development of Yugoslav-Austrian good-neighborly relations. In this context they stressed the significance which they attach to the work of the mixed group of experts for economic cooperation in the border area.

A positive assessment was made of the development of cultural and educational and scientific-technical cooperation. The two sides expressed support for the further realization of mutually advantageous initiatives in expanding and enriching cooperation in all spheres. Emphasis was laid on the significance which both sides attach to the overall realization of the next 3-year program of cultural and educational and scientific cooperation and to the intensification of links and cooperation between scientific institutions and universities.

The two sides welcomed the progress made in the implementation of the 1923 agreement on archives. Constructive efforts in this sphere aimed at the full realization of this agteement will continue.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of contacts and the strengthening of links between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria, as well as between the Yugoslav Socialist republics and provinces and the Austrian federal laender and between towns and muncipalities in the interests of the whole of Yugoslav-Austrian relations and cooperation. In this context, the significance of developing relations and direct links between organizations and institutions in the two countries was stressed.

FEC President Veselin Djuranovic and Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor, expressed satisfaction at the meeting and exhaustive exchange of views on topical bilateral and international issues. They also expressed the conviction that these talks will contribute to the development of good-neighborly relations and the promotion of cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria. The talks passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor, invited Veselin Djuranovic, FEC president, to make an official visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SUNDIC ASSESSES IMPORTANCE, PRAISES RESULTS OF KREISKY VISIT

LD102234 Zagrab Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] After a 3-day visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, left our country today.

At the same time an official communique was published in Belgrade on the talks between the two leaders. The 3-day Djuranovic-Kreisky talks marked a new stage in the relations between the two neighboring countries, Milika Sundic says:

Yugoslavia and Austria confirmed their readiness to strengthen and promote reciprocal cooperation in all fields, aware of the fact that this is the only road that leads to lasting and stable peace in their part of Europe and in the world as a whole. Once again it was demonstrated that the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs are irreplaceable and that with good will solutions can be found even to the most delicate questions. The talks between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC and Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor, took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding in which it was possible to perceive both the significance of their identity of views and the need to overcome the existing differences.

As far as the latter are concerned, exceptional importance is attached to Chancellor Kreisky's view that Yugoslavia's interest in the position of the Croatian and Slovene national minorities in Austria does not represent interference in internal affairs. This is the greatest tribute to Yugoslavia's principled attitude according to which national minorities should constitute a bridge of cooperation between neighbors and not a gap which cannot be bridged.

This tribute, on the other hand, is also interpreted by us as an obligation on Austria's part to consistently implement Article Seven of the state treaty, which regulates the position of the Croatian and Slovene national minorities.

A high degree of identity of views manifested itself during the Djuranovic-Kreisky talks with regard to the need for the further promotion of bilateral cooperation and no lesser a degree of identity of views regarding activities in the international field. In their appraisal of the international situation or, to be more precise, of the flashpoints of crisis, Yugoslavia and Austria have similar or identical views and are equally convinced and equally ready in their view that they should strive to see that unsolved problems are settled through negotiation and in the spirit of the UN Charter.

As European countries and also participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] and other important international gatherings, Yugoslavia and Austria hold the view that the present situation in the world makes all the UN member countries dutybound to step up efforts in the direction of the preservation of peace and peaceful international cooperation.

It goes without saying that the question which is particularly topical at the present juncture is how to make the best possible preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting, which is equally supported by Yugoslavia and Austria, being convinced that its success could mark a turning point in favor of peace and accord. Naturally, both Yugoslavia and Austria are aware that the success of the Madrid meeting presupposes an obligation on the part of all the participants to be guided in their foreign policies by the policy of noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries. It is significant that Yugoslavia and Austria are striving to promote mutual relations and to intensify cooperation in the international field. Equally significant is the two countries' conviction that existing cooperation can and should be even better and broader.

Before his visit to Belgrade, Chancellor Kreisky said that Austria wanted this kind of development of relations with Yugoslavia and that in Yugoslavia he met a readiness to accept this unreservedly not only during his talks with Veselin Djuranovic, but also during his meetings with Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium.

Chancellor Kreisky and his host, Veselin Djuranovic, agreed during their meeting to meet again shortly. This outcome of the talks in Belgrade marks the attainment in relations between Yugoslavia and Austria of the kind of progress which we hoped for.

JOINT COMMISSION CONCLUDES SESSION, SIGNS PROTOCOL IN ISLAMABAD

LD091346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, April 9 (TANJUG)--The second session of the Yugoslav-Pakistani commission for economic, scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation has ended here in Islamabad. The protocol on the commission session has been signed by Yugoslav Government member Bogoljub Nedeljkovic and Pakistani Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who headed their countries' delegations to the session.

The protocol envisages the promotion of trade, expansion of cooperation in industry and agriculture new possibilities for joint investments and industrial-technical cooperation, and the establishing of cooperation among commercial banks and other financial institutions of the two countries.

The Yugoslav-Pakistani talks during the mixed commission second session took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, it has been reported.

Meeting With Ziaul Haq

LD101832 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Islamabad, April 10 (TANJUG)--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq last night received member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and co-chairman of the joint Yugoslav-Pakistani economic cooperation committee Bogoljub Nedeljkovic. In a lengthy conversation, President Ziaul Haq inquired about President Tito's health condition expressing the best wishes for his recovery so that he may continue to lead Yugoslavia and give his contribution to dealing with current international problems.

The subjects discussed in the talks included questions of interest to the two countries, especially the present international situation and the contribution of nonaligned countries to the solution of outstanding questions in the modern world. Attention focused especially on the promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Pakistan.

MUGABE, MUZENDA RECEIVE AMBASSADOR TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD102240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Salisbury--Robert Mugabe, prime minister of independent Zimbabwe's first government, received Zeljko Jeglic, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to neighboring Mozambique, in Salisbury today. Ambassador Jeglic, who is visiting Salisbury, was also received by Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

During these meetings the conversations dwelt on the further promotion of cooperation and friendly relations between the SFRY and the new state of Zimbabwe, which will become independent on 16 April.

The leaders of Africa's youngest state of Zimbabwe expressed their deep gratitude for Yugoslavia's continuing and comprehensive aid in the struggle for the liberation of their country.

KOLISEVSKI CHAIRS PRESIDENCY SESSION ON SUBSAHARAN AFRICA

LD101400 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1247 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Vice President Lazar Kolisevski. Decisions on the basic directions of Yugoslavia's activity at the international level in the coming period were adopted.

The Presidency reviewed a report by the Federal Social Council for International Relations concerning Yugoslavia's cooperation and relations with the African countries south of the Sahara.

The Presidency stressed the important role played by the countries south of the Sahara in strengthening and broadening the nonalined movement and also in affirming the authentic principles of nonalined policy. Mention was made of the exceptionally important role of the nonalined movement in the African countries' struggle for freedom, independence and also for rapid economic and social development and general emancipation. The Presidency welcomed the liberation of Zimbabwe from colonial administration and stressed that Yugoslavia will continue to offer all-round help and full support to the peoples of Namibia and southern Africa in their struggle for final liberation from colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The Presidency gave a positive assessment of the state and results achieved in the development to date of Yugoslavia's political and economic relations with the countries south of the Sahara and adopted decisions on our activities for the further strengthening of all-round relations and friendly cooperation with these countries. Top ranking federal officials also took part in the work of the session.

DJURANOVIC, WARSAW MAYOR PRAISE COOPERATION, RELATIONS

LD102254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic received Mayor of Warsaw Jerzy Majewski today. In a lengthy and cordial talk, they favourably appraised cooperation between Belgrade and Warsaw as contributing to the further overall development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland.

JAKOVLEVSKI PRAISES ROLE OF NATION'S MASS MEDIA

LD102314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 10 (TANJUG)--Tito's socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia is able alone both to care for its destiny and defend its independence and sovereignty and in this it has no need for "reliance" on anyone's force, Executive Secretary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Trpe Jakovlevski has stated. Jakovlevski spoke at a session of the L.C.Y. Presidency Commission for Information and Propaganda, devoted to the activities of the Yugoslav mass media in the first three months of this year. In its latest issue, the LCY press organ KOMUNIST carries excerpts from Jakovlevski's address.

In the first quarter of the year, Yugoslavia, as a result of a number of international and home events, found itself in the focus of foreign propaganda activity pursued with very diverse and divergent strategic political objectives in mind, Jakovkevski set out. All anti-Yugoslav centres, believing Yugoslavia more "vulnerable" than usually, activated themselves, Jakovlevski explained. The most diverse combinations of political-propaganda interests were formed round socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia in order to "soften" it and make it less resistant to certain foreign influences and pressures. Yugoslavs temporarily employed abroad were the most directly exposed to enemy propaganda activity, Jakovlevski added.

Jakovlevski set out that the Yugoslav mass media, with their good organization and activities, successfully annulled all expectations of principles of foreign propaganda activities. In this context, Jakovlevski drew attention that the achieved results would have been inconceivable had not Yugoslavs manifested a high level of consciousness and patriotism, commitment to President Tito and firm resolve to preserve and further develop Tito's work and the achievements of the Yugoslav revolution.

The Yugoslav press kept Yugoslavs thoroughly informed about foci of crisis in the world, actions of nonaligned countries, the crisis of detente and bloc rivalry at the expense of nonaligned and developing countries. Jakovlevski furter set out that the Yugoslav mass media have warned of all the dangers of a one-sided concept of detente and confrontation of big-power interests over the backs of others.

The Yugoslav mass media has also thoroughly covered the foreign political activity of Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries toward overcoming the present tense international situation, Jakovlevski said.

The Yugoslav information-propaganda activity has been based on the well-known principle of Yugoslavia's foreign policy and the authentic principles of the policy and movements of non-alignment.

Jakovlevski set out that the Yugoslav mass media have reacted promptly and with dignity to all anti-Yugoslav propaganda and all offers of protection from both the West and the East. The Yugoslav mass media carried numerous foreign press articles on Yugoslavia providing Yugoslavs with complete and authentic information about everything. As a result, Yugoslavs have been kept extensively informed about both the support of progressive and friendly forces in the world, on one side, and the shallow and easily seen through ill-meant and enemy propaganda, on the other, Jakovlevski said.

The Yugoslav mass media, Jakovlevski said, must take great care to avoid making accidental oversights or slips and in this way provide pretexts for unnecessary foreign propaganda offensive actions, actions of late frequently directed against the Yugoslav press. Foreign propaganda attacks are, in fact, designed to cover up the true essence of disagreement with Yugoslavia's policy and in this way create an anti-Yugoslav atmosphere in the respective countries' public.

Jakovlevski further said that all propaganda attacks against Yugoslavia and its policy and stands unacceptable to Yugoslavia must be reacted to with reason, care and dignity. Yugoslavia has been and continues opposed to abusive labelling and calling to account, except when compelled to it by others, Jakovlevski said. He added that note must continue being made in the future of how, why and who defends Yugoslavia and how, why and who attacks it.

Jaklovlevski said that particular attention must be given to attempts of military-political blocs to use Yugoslavia as a pretext for their mutual political propaganda confrontations. The attempts involve not only "theoretical" propaganda rivalry but also very concrete and, even, vital questions for the independence and integrity of individual nations and states, Jakovlevski set out.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM VIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD091728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's augmented session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which was chaired by Stevan Doronjski, and in the work in which members of the SFRY Presidency and the highest-ranking federal officials took part, an exchange of opinions took place regarding a number of ideopolitical questions connected with the change in the SFRY Constitution aimed at creating the necessary conditions and opportunities for the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

The introductory report was delivered by Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL VIEWS CIVILIAN SELF-PROTECTION

LD091424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Sarajevo--The Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed at its session yesterday the realization of the tasks of organizations of associated labor.

"The council also discussed and approved the report on the realization of the program to develop civilian protection in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the 1976-80 period.

It was assessed in the dicussion that significant results had been attained last year in Bosnia-Hercegovina in the development and organization of civilian protection especially in large scale organization, preparation and participation of young people and citizens, organizations of associated labor, local communities and other organizations in civilian protection activities.

All this has made a significant contribution to the further socialization of civilian protection which, coupled with normative improvement in this field and cadre consolidation of civilian protection units and headquarters, together with devising and development of the most extensive forms possible of public self-protection of the population, has established a sound basis for organized activity on rescuing the population and saving material goods and on eliminating the consequences of elemental disasters.

The Executive Council assessed that a basis had been created for even more organized development of civilian protection and that all protagonists of preparation should make further efforts in this direction. This should be done especially in municipalities where development is lagging in order to remove existing problems and difficulties.

The council discussed the preparation of civilian protection programs in Bosnia-Hercegovina for the 1981-85 period.

MINIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION IN TRSTENIK

LD090458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Trstenik--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidium, today visited Trstenik. In his talks with members of the political and economic aktiv of the Trstenik municipality, the greatest attention was paid to the development of the delegate system and to the implementation of the economic stabilization measures. Milos Minic also visited the Prva Petoletka industry of hydraulic and pneumatic equipment.

MIKULIC PRAISES FORMER PARTY LEADER PUCAR'S LIFE, WORK

LD111014 [Editorial Report LD] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0722 GMT on 11 April carries a 1,500-word article, published in BORBA by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Presidium, eulogizing the life and work of Djuro Pucar Stari, former member of the CPY and LCY, marking the first anniversary of Stari's death.

In the article Mikulic says: "A year has passed since the death of Djuro Pucar Stari who, during the 60 years of his revolutionary work, stood in the front line of the struggle waged by the CPY and the LCY. Pucar joined the revolutionary workers' movement at the time of the October revolution, Lenin and Bela Kun. Undaunted by prison, vicissitudes and persecution and by the Golgoths to which he was exposed together with his party and the working class, he was an example of heroism and a torch-bearer of progress. Hard struggle marked his face, but though he looked stern, he was in fact a very warm man. A convinced Marxist, he displayed his revolutionary talent during the dramatic years of the war and tirelessly worked on the organizing of the uprising in Bosnia-Hercegovina. His uncompromising attitude to nationalism, factionalism, quasiliberalism and all forms of economic and political pressure on the country characterize his life and revolutionary work."